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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 13.

Russians Sweep Ahead; Ruling on New Autos; Rift Holds Up Welding

The World's Day—January 31, 1942

The War: Russians Recapture 46 Villages

Russia: Russian recapture of 46 more villages and towns was announced from Moscow, while the Berlin Radio broadcast warnings to Western Europeans on "what a Russian conquest would mean."

Africa: British dispatches claimed that two Indian troop columns in Axis-captured Bengasi had succeeded in breaking out of their entrapment to rejoin main British forces.

Atlantic: Torpedoing and abandonment of the 6,836-ton Rochester was announced by the U. S. Navy in the 15th submarine attack off the American and Canadian coasts in three weeks. A 16th vessel, the Pan Maine, reported as having been attacked Jan. 27, had only sighted a submarine, it was announced. It was not attacked and reached port safely. [Page 1.]

The Philippines: Contemptuously rejecting the Japanese demand for surrender, Gen. Douglas MacArthur and his troops prepared for new attacks on the Bataan Peninsula, resisting repeated attempts at infiltration of the United States defense line.

Singapore: The British, after withdrawing their troops from the Malay Penisula, blew up the Johore Causeway, thus isolating Singapore, where they prepared for siege.

Reinforcements: An Allied convoy, including men, planes, and matériel arrived at Singapore, saved from Japanese air attack by a sudden heavy rain.

East Indies: Japan landed troops at the island of Amboina where heavy land fighting was raging to protect the important Dutch naval base. Amboina, between New Guinea and Celebes, lies athwart the sea route to Port Darwin, Australia.

New England: Rules on New Cars Announced

Procedure for releasing new automobiles bought but not delivered before the government "froze" car stocks was announced. [Page 2].

Protests against political interference in Boston school appointments mounted as the Boston League of Women Voters went to the support of Supt. Arthur L. Gould. [Page 2.]

Prorogation of emergency session of General Court expected to follow enactment of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's 15-point war program today.

National: Welding Held Up by Union Rift

In a walkout that threatened to tie up production at five Seattle shipyards and the Boeing aircraft plants there more than 700 of the approximate 1,200 welders employed at the Tacoma yard of the Seattle-Tacoma Shipbuilding Corporation were idle in renewed strife between the independent welders and A. F. of L. unions with which they have been affiliated.

Washington: Ceiling Prices Fixed on Radio Sets

The Office of Price Administration fixed manufacturers' charges for home radio and television sets, phonographs, and radio tubes, the ceilings to become effective Feb. 9.

The War Production Board has prohibited manufacturers of tire retreading and recapping machinery from filling any further orders except those accompanied by preference rating certificates.

In Europe: Hitler Building Reserve Army

Reichsführer Hitler has recalled all active divisions from France, Belgium, and Holland to build up a reserve army for the Nazi spring campaign, it was reported in the London Daily Mail.

A German-Spanish agreement reported by Tass, Russian news agency, provides that "recuperating German soldiers" will be sent to Spanish health resorts. Tass said 7,000 Nazi officers had entered Spain since October.

Finland seized all British and Russian property in Finland, and prohibited Finnish business dealings with the two countries.

Fire in Copenhagen was reported by the Rome radio via Stockholm to have destroyed a quarter of the city.

German warplanes attacked "railway targets" in Northern Ireland—where AEF is stationed—Berlin claimed; London said a German reconnaissance bomber over Ulster was engaged by the RAF.

South Africa: Sabotage Led by Nazi Agents

Nazi Gestapo agents with headquarters at Lourenço Marques, Portuguese East Africa, are behind a recent wave of sabotage in South Africa, H. G. Lawrence, Minister of the Interior, told the Senate at Cape Town.

Americas: 'March of Democracy' in Chile

Santiago, Chile, witnessed one of the greatest demonstrations since the days of the Popular Front as thousands of Liberal and Democratic Party and labor organization members staged a "March of Democracy" expressing their loyalty to the cause of the democratic nations.

Ecuador formally broke off diplomatic relations with Germany, Italy, and Japan.

The Chilean Ministry of Public Relations announced the conclusion of an agreement with the U. S. Metal Reserves Corp., for the purchase of all Chilean metal production not sold to others in the Western world.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR RAIN WARMER CLOUDY — TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

House Group Favors Civilian Defense Fund

Session may end tonight after granting emergency powers to Governor in war era.

The $7,000,000 emergency appropriations bill received initial House approval otday when the lower branch ordered the measure to a third reading only one-half hour after it had been favorably reported by the House Committee on Ways and Means.

Approval of the $7,000,000 appropriation fund sought by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall for civilian defense and other war emergency expenses was voted today by the House Committee on Ways and Means, as the Massachusetts General Court drove toward prorogation of its special session by nightfall.

Under the Ways and Means plan need for a $2,500,000 bond issue requested by the Governor to finance partially his program was eliminated through discovery of $9,000,000 in available cash to finance the plan without new revenue.

The $9,000,000 includes $3,500,000 in free cash remaining from the 1941 fiscal year, $5,000,000 to be gained from suspension of highway construction programs, and $500,000 in 1942 departmental savings.

Governor Approves

Before presenting the plan to the House, Representative Albert F. Bigelow (R) of Brookline, Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, and his committee colleagues conferred with the Governor and gained his approval.

While $9,000,000 is available for emergency spending, Governor Saltonstall, under the Committee bill, will be restricted to $7,000,000 spending. If he finds the other $2,000,000 necessary to protect the Commonwealth he must call the Legislature back into session for legislative approval.

Under the original plan presented by the Governor, the $7,000,000 expenditure would be financed through a $2,500,000 bond issue, $3,500,000 in free cash, and $1,000,000 from the highway fund.

Salary Measure

The salary measure included in the Governor's program and now before the Senate provides a flat increase of $150 to State and county employees receiving up to $1,500 annually, with the restriction that no salary in this range shall be increased beyond $1,580. Also a $100 would be given to those paid from $1,500 to $2,500, with a maximum increased salary of $2,580.

Governor Saltonstall originally proposed a 10 per cent increase for state and county workers receiving up to $2,500, with a minimum increase of $100. He also proposed the restriction that no salary be raised above $2,500.

Whereas the Governor's plan was to cost approximately $2,000,000 the House-approved plan would cost slightly less.

House passage of the latest salary measure came late yesterday after a long debate during which several counter proposals were considered and rejected.

Suffolk County Excluded

The salary boost legislation does not include Suffolk County employees whose salaries are controlled by the City of Boston. Amendments were adopted, however, to extend the increases to the 120 employees in the State Division

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Almanac Won't Give W-----r Forecasts

The Old Farmer is too good!

For 150 years, rural America has been accustomed to lifting the old standby from its hook on the kitchen wall, and checking the long-range weather forecasts.

But, no more! Government censorship, restricting long-range weather forecasts for the duration of the war, has cracked down on the Old Farmer's Almanac. The publishers have been asked to suspend distribution.

The Old Farmer—looking a year or more ahead—is almost as accurate as the Weather Bureau. A recent checkup showed the Almanac to be 33 per cent accurate. Yet, during the same 12 months, the official day-ahead forecasts for one New England State proved only 35 per cent correct.

Japanese Begin Siege of Singapore; MacArthur Spurns Surrender Demand; Allied Navies Ready for U-Boat Drive

Steady flow of arms to Britain forces Hitler to take new risks off American coast.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—The combined Atlantic naval forces of the United States and Great Britain are ready to meet Hitler's latest threat of a "vastly increased" U-Boat attack on American shipping.

Since the two countries began the joint protection of the North Atlantic shipping lanes last September, a constantly increasing flow of munitions has been reaching Britain virtually unmolested and Washington is not apprehensive that any large-scale Nazi sub campaign can break through the Anglo-American patrol.

The over-all view of the continuing U-boat raids off the eastern coast suggests weakness of attack, rather than strength, in the judgment of military authorities here.

This conclusion has informed and responsible adherents despite the fact that another American vessel, the Socony-Vacuum tanker, Rochester, was torpedoed and abandoned in waters off the Virginia Coast yesterday. But there was good news in yesterday's reports, as well as bad, since the Pan Maine, thought earlier to have been crippled or sunk, arrived safely in port.

Thirty survivors of the tanker Rochester were landed today at the naval operating base at Norfolk, Va.

They said the tanker, riding light, was torpedoed without warning, the submarine piercing the aft portion of the ship with two torpedoes and fired 13 shells at the hulk.

The first torpedo hit in the engine room and trapped three of the "black gang" there. Capt. A. L. Clark said the three men were instantly killed by the explosion or escaping live steam.

Negligible as Objective

With American troop ships having made one tempting voyage across the Atlantic and with American armaments passing to Britain in "phenomenal volume," why, then, is Germany spending its time harassing American coastwise shipping, which is a negligible military objective.

The official communiqués are not offering interpretation on this point, but the following reasons reflect responsible naval opinion:

1. Since its representatives were still in the United States when Congress authorized the arming of merchant ships, Germany undoubtedly knew that a three-stage priority of arming was set up. Thus vessels which were to be used to carry cargo through combat zones were to be armed first; ships which would go into less dangerous but still very uncertain waters would be next; a merchantman engaged in coastwise commerce would be last. Hence, Germany is rushing to attack the ships which were necessarily last on the arming priority list.

2. On the same principle as outlined above, the convoying or other naval protection for coast-

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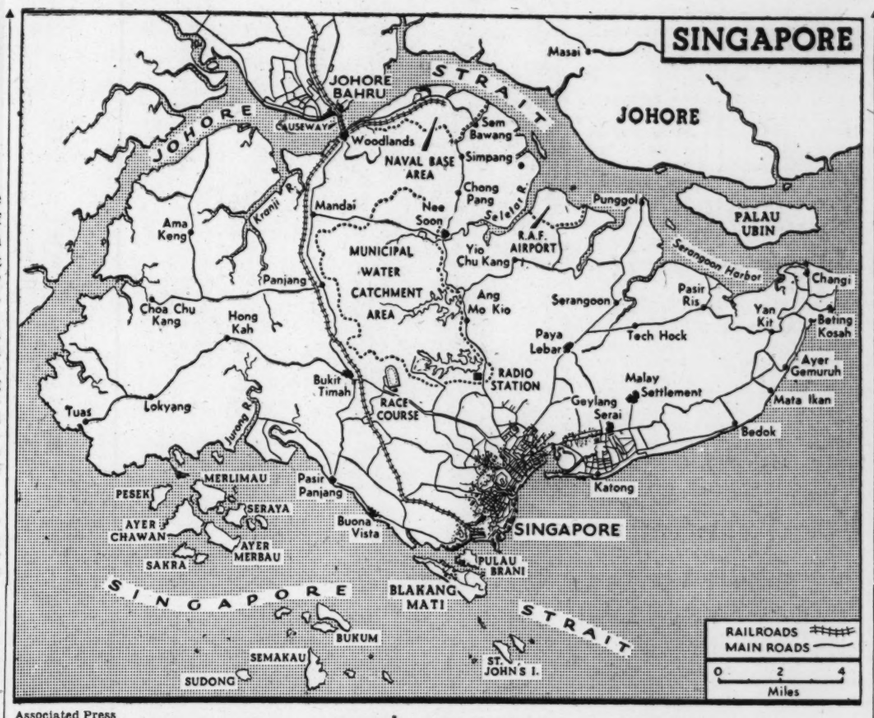


Associated Press

Besieged Singapore: Key Point in Far East

Singapore Island, now under siege by the Japanese, is a tropical island 27 miles long and 14 miles wide, and is the site of Britain's great naval base. It is separated from Johore Province by Johore Strait less than a mile wide. The British have destroyed the single causeway connecting the island to the mainland and are prepared to defend the fortress against the Japanese at all costs.

French Growing More Restive Over Lack of Food and Heat

By Arno Dosch-Fleurot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARSEILLE, Jan. 31—The food shortage which has become more acute by the week has reached a new critical point.

Murmurs which arose over empty markets as bitter cold covers the country, have swelled to angry protests. New demonstrations over the difficulties in food distribution in Unoccupied France were reported this week even after the Government had rushed relief food shipments to certain areas in Southern France most in need. But these temporary measures do not relieve the general situation.

This winter, with barely enough food in sight to keep famine away, it has been necessary to keep rations as high as possible through four months of unusual cold which at present shows no signs of lessening. Transports have slackened through lack of coal, and shipments of vegetables risking freezing en route have had to be delayed.

Women Leaders Arrested

The bulk of vegetables rationed have been potatoes which freeze easily. The result is that markets have been emptier each week. Lines are now forming for a pound or two of vegetables which were served previously only to animals, but which for lack of better foods are being rationed for human consumption. This involves the inevitable consequence of reducing stocks for cattle, horses, and hogs.

The demonstrations against food shortage of none too serious a character have occurred occasionally in the past, but the first to threaten serious food riots occurred in mid-January in the Gard and Herault Departments lying to the west of Marseille in a region where vineyards are worked on a plantation scale by proletarian agricultural labor.

Following housewife demonstrations against empty markets, the police arrested a number of women leaders on the charge that they themselves had stocks at home and were stirring up trouble for political reasons.

Nevertheless, there is a definite shortage in this area. These regions, like the whole Mediterranean coast, have always been dependent on food shipped in. In this crisis, Marseille, which has doubled in population since the defeat, has been fed principally by shipments from North Africa. Its markets are now also empty.

Cannot "Invent" Food

In these regions as elsewhere, the Government agencies have attempted to have on hand flour for bread and enough meat to fill the restricted rations, but have been encountering greater difficulties in furnishing fats and vegetables, dried or green, to complete their rationing.

Marshal Pétain presided at a

Continued on Page 9, Column 2

Allies Agree It's One War And One Foe

By Randall Gould

Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The question of whether the war in the Far East is to be a "secondary front" appears to have been settled.

For a short time it seemed that lack of appreciation of the great importance of the battle for China might do what the Axis has been unable to do—divided the United Nations.

But that is past.

The Allied "Beat Hitler first" chorus changed its tune. The doubts that led Dr. Sun Fo, President of China Legislative Yuan, to point out that China could not continue resisting without aid, have been essentially resolved.

No small factor in this has been the Chicago speech of Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, speaking of "one indivisible, total enemy." For it was Mr. Knox who on Jan. 12 had characterized the Atlantic as the main theater of war.

A similar change has taken place in London—where more relative importance also had been attached to the Atlantic and Middle East fronts. This week the chief of The Christian Science Monitor's London bureau accurately recorded the new situation when he cited the disclosure that priority is now being given to the Far East as a major change in British policy.

Chinese Envoy Optimistic

The result can be summed up in the definite optimism felt by Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to Washington. Such an atmosphere is in marked contrast to the recent concern over continuance of Allied re-enforcements.

It is significant to note that the Chinese war aims have been extended and solidified since the entrance of the United States and Great Britain into conflict with Japan, so that not only does China now design to expel the Japanese from China proper (an aim held to since the beginning of the fighting in the summer of 1937) but it is expected that there will be restored freedom for 22 million Koreans along with the restoration of Chinese sovereignty to Manchuria, Inner Mongolia and the occupied territories in North, Central and South China.

Formosa would presumably be included in such a settlement, and it is hardly believable that the Chinese would not call to American attention, in particular, the desirability of removing all Japanese control over the former German mandate islands stretching as a sea barrier down the broad Pacific—even though the population of these islands is now more Japanese than native in point of numbers.

Chungking is moving vigorously to demonstrate Chinese readiness to serve the common cause, and the value of the service China can throw in. Not only have picked veterans been sent into Burma but local Chinese authorities at Singa-

Continued on Page 9, Column 7

British evacuate Malaya; Reinforcements reach fortress—Philippines await big drive.

By The Christian Science Monitor's War Editor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources.

The war in the Pacific entered a "state of siege" today with both Britain and America embattled on their island strongholds.

The British, withdrawing from the Malayan Peninsula, blasted the causeway that connects the mainland with the Island of Singapore. There, Lieut.-Gen. A. E. Percival closed the ranks at his $400,000,000 fortification, to hold until aid does, and must, come.

In the Philippines Gen. Douglas MacArthur ignored a demand that he surrender, and braced his forces against a sixth major assault by the Japanese in 29 days of siege.

Allied reinforcements, however,—arriving safely at Singapore after a sudden rain blotted out the skies to thwart 60 Japanese planes that were preparing to attack—disclosed the vigor of united strategy in the Pacific.

New fronts were nevertheless opened by Japan which effected a landing on Amboina Island, site of an important Dutch naval base which lies athwart the path to Australia between New Guinea and Celebes. Land fighting of major caliber was reported in Amboina.

The British officially announced evacuation of storied Moulmein "across the bay" from Rangoon, terminal of the Burma road. All stores and equipment were withdrawn.

Singapore:

British withdrawals from the Malaya Peninsula were said to have been complete. With the Japanese penetrations varying from 13 to 40 miles from Singapore, the British said they encountered little resistance on their withdrawal.

British planes and British naval guns blasted the causeway across the Strait of Johore, which is Singapore's only connection with the mainland. The 60-foot roadway across the Strait, which varies from a mile to a half mile in width, was said to have been made unuseable.

General Percival, as the Commanding Officer in the Malayan area, issued a statement declaring that the battle of Malaya has ended and the battle of Singapore begun.

"For nearly two months our troops have fought an enemy on the mainland who has had the advantage of great air superiority and considerable freedom of movement by sea," the announcement said.

"Our task is to hold this fortress until help can come, as assuredly it will come; this we are determined to do.

"In carrying out this task we want the active help of every man and woman in the fortress; there is work for all to do.

"Any of the enemy who sets foot in our fortress must be dealt with immediately; the enemy within our gates must be ruthlessly weeded out.

"There must be no more loose talk and rumor-mongering; our duty is clear; with firm resolve and fixed determination we shall win through."

Reinforcements:

London reports, received by the British Army, said that a large Allied convoy has arrived at Singapore carrying troops, planes, and material. No date of the arrival was given, nor was the composition of the convoy disclosed.

The report said, however, that a heavy rainstorm apparently saved the convoy. Sixty Japanese planes "appeared menacingly and it looked as if just as they were ready to sweep down the heaviest rainstorm in weeks broke and the ships were blotted out."

The Philippines:

Contemptuously ignoring a demand for surrender, General MacArthur disclosed that his American and Filipino troops were on the alert for a new Japanese thrust. He gave no indication of where the attack was expected. But it made clear that the American

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Teeming Washington Focal Point of Allied Strategy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—Washington looks the same but it is different. It has become a world capital.

The change came suddenly but it had been underway a long time. The dramatic events which precipitated it were that stirring Sunday afternoon when the radio blared out Pearl Harbor dispatches between snatches of Sabbath sermons, toothpaste advertisements and jazz bands, the visits of Winston Churchill and officials from almost every Allied Government, and now declarations by statesmen of the Antipodes, China and elsewhere emphasizing their faith in the help of the United States.

It has been said that when the war ended either Berlin or Washington would be the Capital of the world. Now already Washington is in a fair way to become the central focus of anti-Axis strength, the Capital of Allied grand strategy.

There are two big reasons among others for the position which Washington occupies.

First is that America has the biggest productive capacity of the world today, and it is the natural reservoir of strength for all the Allies fighting on its side.

Secondly, it is at the center of

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

Associated Press

New Zealand's Envoy Welcomed to Washington

Walter Nash (left), new Minister from New Zealand to the United States, is greeted at the National Airport in Washington by Richard G. Casey (right), Minister from neighboring Australia, while Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador, smiles on the handclasp.

Boards Get Two Weeks in Which to Study Problem of Releasing Bought Cars

Auto Deliveries Are Sought Before Actual Rationing Begins

Procedure for releasing new passenger cars that had been purchased but not delivered before the Government "froze" all automobile sales on Jan. 1 was announced through the Regional Information Office of the Office of Emergency Management in Boston today, by Leon Henderson, Administrator of the Office of Price Administration.

Mr. Henderson explained that it was felt the problem of cars purchased but not delivered should be disposed of before the actual rationing of passenger cars began. A two-week period between Feb. 12 and Feb. 26 accordingly will be set aside to permit the local rationing boards to consider the many problems which these transfer cars raise, before the boards undertake the responsibilities of rationing the remaining cars.

In view of the problems facing automobile dealers, today's order further provides that dealers wishing to liquidate their stocks may transfer cars with certification to manufacturers, distributors and other dealers.

In order to obtain a new car that was purchased but not delivered on or before Jan. 1, 1942, the buyer must produce before his local rationing board written evidence in the form of certificate of title, written contract or bill of sale, or other proof that the transaction was actually made.

After these cars are disposed of, local rationing boards will begin the task of rationing remaining automobiles. The program contemplates release of all cars in dealers' hands, excepting those manufactured during the latter part of January, which are being held as stock pile, before the end of the year, Mr. Henderson stated.

U. W. F. Seeks $3,300,000 In Final 11 Days of Drive

With an estimated $3,300,000 still to go in the final 11 days of the drive, Greater Boston United War Fund workers today were speeding their efforts to push every quota "over the top." Fresh in their thoughts was the warning against complacency sounded yesterday by Richard F. Allen, Vice-Chairman of the Insular and Foreign Services of the Red Cross. So far an estimated $4,300,000 has been subscribed toward the goal of $7,600,000.

That citizens of Greater Boston were vigorously supporting the drive was indicated by two incidents reported from headquarters of the Fund. The first concerned an elderly couple from Somerville who appeared at the offices and explained that they had one son in the Army and another in the Navy, and that they wanted to make a contribution to the War Fund, from which United Service Organizations and local soldiers and sailors committees benefit. The man then produced ten of the ancient large-size $1 bills which he apparently had saved for some years.

The other incident concerned a seaman, first-class, who expressed appreciation for what the U. S. O. and the Red Cross had done for him, and contributed $10, one week's pay.

A new service being rendered to the men in uniform was viewed in Boston yesterday when a U. S. O. mobile unit—a U. S. O. clubhouse on wheels—was put into service by W. Duncan Russell, New England regional director of the United Service Organizations.

There are five of these mobile service clubs, each containing reading and writing facilities and materials, a complete motion picture screen and projector, canteen, and book and record libraries. They are touring the eastern seaboard for service to small groups of men on detached duty at bridges, munition plants, anti-aircraft placements, arsenals and docks.

Italo-Americans Of Hub Buy Bond

Boston's Italo-Americans today indicated their loyalty to "the greatest country in the world" by purchasing a $2,000 defense savings bond for the Pietraperzia Lodge and the Independent Order of the Sons of Italy in America.

The purchase was negotiated by a committee of three, headed by Michael LoPresti, Secretary to Massachusetts Representative Thomas A. Flaherty in the National House. With him were Mrs. Mary Danna, President of the auxiliary of Pietraperzia Lodge, and Salvatore Cammaratta, Lodge delegate.

Chandler
BOSTON

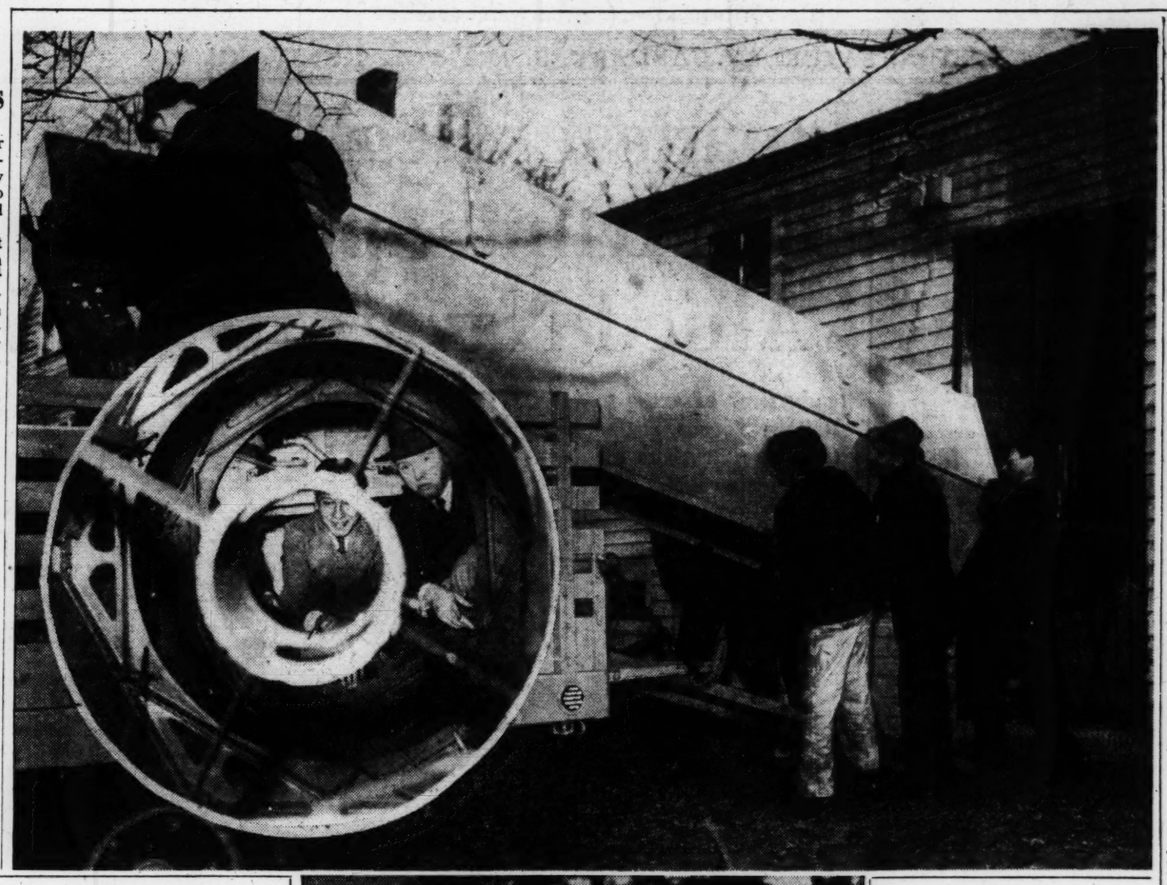
Gay Gadgets
with a serious purpose in life!

$1

A decorative little bracelet . . . of sterling silver no less . . . carries your name and address carefully engraved! A perfect identification and an ornament, too! We've different styles including the tiny covered carrier into which you tuck a folded paper.

Orders taken for bracelet with name and two line address engraved, $1.

Street Floor



Fund Announces Additional Cash Gifts of $100 or More

The Greater Boston United War Fund today acknowledged these contributions of $100 or more received from individuals and organizations:

By Individuals

$13,350—Henry L. Shattuck.
$10,000—Anonymous (5).
$3,500—Mr. and Mrs. James J. Storrow.
$3,000—Dr. and Mrs. George C. Shattuck.
$2,660—Hon. and Mrs Jacob J. Kaplan.
$2,500—Anonymous (2).
$2,200—William H. Slocum.
$2,000—Anonymous (4); Mr. and Mrs. J. Templeman Coolidge; Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Morris.
$1,750—Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Shea.
$1,500—Anonymous (2); Sigmund Leve; Mrs. Clarence C. Williams.
$1,400—Miss Emily S. Reed.
$1,210—Miss Frances G. Curtis.
$1,100—Mr. and Mrs. William DeFord Beal.
$1,040—Mr. and Mrs. Philip L. Reed.
$1,000—Anonymous (3); Mr. and Mrs. Harry M. Feinberg; Alvan T. Fuller, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Prouty.
$900—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Narcus; James B. Noyes.
$800—Walter H. Cutter.
$700—Mr. and Mrs. William J. Davidson.
$650—Mr. and Mrs. Henry K. White.
$600—Amory Eliot; Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence H. Hansel; Mr. and Mrs. William James.
$525—Mr. and Mrs. G. Ripley Cutler.
$515—Norman E. Dupee.
$500—John B. Atkinson; Mrs. Horace L. Bearse; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Clark; R. Perry Collins; Mr. and Mrs. Paul G. Courtney; William H. Doty; Mr. and Mrs. William F. Hickey; John H. Nichols; Olaf Olsen; Jerome Preston; Mrs. George H. Walker; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Walker, Jr.; Mrs. Samuel D. Warren.
$475—Mr. and Mrs. Ledru J. Brackett.
$450—Ira J. Banash; Augustin H. Parker Mr. and Mrs. Philip P. Sharples.
$440—Bernard H. Goodrich.
$400—Miss Laura Furness; Herbert W. Kendall; Mr. and Mrs. William P. McKenzie; Mrs. George P. Metcalf; Mrs. John H. Nichols; Mr. and Mrs. C. Adrian Rubel; Miss Alice Stackpole; Mrs. W. Stewart Whittemore.
$365—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Singer.
$350—Mr. and Mrs. Ludlow Griscom; Miss Emily H. Hayward; Mrs. George H. Lyman; Mrs. Harry E. Noyes.
$345—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Cline.
$325—Henry Freeman Allen.
$315—Mrs. Carl T. Keller.
$300—Mr. and Mrs. C. B. D.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Eston, Jr.; Dr. Albert G. Engelbach; Miss Betty W. Foster; Col. and Mrs. Charles R. Gow; Judge and Mrs. Franklin T. Hammond; Mr. and Mrs. Edgar P. Hathaway; Mrs. William D. Howland; Mrs. Wheaton Kittredge; Mr. and Mrs. T. Richard Madden; Prof. and Mrs. Calvert Magruder; Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth W. Marriner; Miss Grace C. McCormick; The Moses Kimball Fund for the Promotion of Good Citizenship; Mr. and Mrs. B. William Richardson; Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Soule; Miss Edith Storer; Mrs. Roland Thaxter; Miss Florence B. Windom.
$270—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Tucker.
$265—Orville W. Forte; Mrs. W. A. Whitcomb.
$260—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel L. Lowe.
$250—Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Asher; Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Forbes; Lawrence Ilfield; Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Koch; Mrs. William H. Lord; Rev. George P. O'Connor; Miss Alice A. Richards; Mr. and Mrs. Volney G. Rowbotham.
$225—Mr. and Mrs. Bertram K. Little.
$200—Arlington Street Church; William H. Coburn; Arthur W. Collins; Mr. and Mrs. F. Winchester Denio; Rev. Matthew J. Flaherty; Mrs. H. D. Floyd; Hon. and Mrs. P. W. Fosdick; B. Hill; Dr. and Mrs. Reid Hunt; Mr. and Mrs. Pliny Jewell, Jr., additional (total to date $350); Mrs. C. L. Kuhn; Edward Lawrence; Caspar Motley; Rev. D. J. Murphy; Thomas H. Norton; Charles R. Nutter; Mrs. John C. Olmstead; Miss Annie J. Pecker; Charles B. Rockwell, 3rd; Simon Waters; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Wright.
$185—Mrs. John Hurd.
$180—The Rev. John A. Sheridan.
$175—Mr. and Mrs. O. Kelley Anderson; Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Holdsworth.
$173—Mr. and Mrs. H. Daland Chandler.
$160—Mr. and Mrs. Alec Cohen; Mrs. Charles R. Nutter.
$155—Pine Manor Service League.
$150—Miss Kate L. Adams; Jack B. Billings; Fred M. Blanchard; Mrs. Joseph Cavanagh; Mrs. Hazen Clement; Mrs. Abraham K. Cohen; George A. Cutter; Mrs. Bonney L. Dunbar; William B. Durant; Florence Crittenton Circle of Cambridge; George C. Greener; Mr. and Mrs. Elbert A. Harvey; Rt. Rev. Msgr. Augustine F. Hickey; Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Hobbs; Mrs. Francis Stewart Kershaw; Mrs. John C. Kiley; Dr. and Mrs. C. W. McConnel; Mrs. William Minot; Dr. Eleanor Pavenstedt; Mrs. Frederick A. Quinn; Mrs. Alexander Ramer; "S., Dedham"; Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Sands; Mary E. Shepard; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Tillinghast; Dr. W. Stewart Whittemore.
$145—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Saltow.
$140—Miss Fanny E. Cushing.
$135—Mr. and Mrs. David M. Stone; Emanuel H. Sulkis.
$125—Abraham A. Bloom; Miss Mary L. Coolidge; Dr. Elizabeth A. DeBlois; Benjamin H. Greenwood; Mrs. Lyman B. Greenleaf; Gertrude L. Peabody; Edward W. Sexton; Mrs. George S. Smith; John L. Spaulding, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Tracy; Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence H. Wetherell; Llewellyn O. White.
$120—Miss Hannah Mabel Adams.
$115—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick N. Blodgett.
$100—Charles C. Abbott; Mrs. Joseph Henry Adams; Winthrop C. Adams; Mrs. Lillie M. Amee; Mr. and Mrs. Dwight H. Andrews; Gregory P. Baxter; Mrs. Taylor Black; Reginald Boardman; Mrs. William G. Borland; The Misses Brophy; Dr. James H. Buskirk; Dr. Glen V. Butter; Albert B. Carter; Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Chadwick; William R. Cordingley; Mrs. George U. Crocker; Miss Gertrude Cummings; Edmund L. Cummins; Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Thayer Cumner; Mrs. K. B. Cunningham; Miss Hazel Curtiss; Most Rev. Richard J. Cushing, LL.D.; Mrs. Robert Cushman; Dr. and Mrs. Hilbert F. Day; Mrs. Mary Dearborn; Miss Ruth B. Delano; Mr. and Mrs. Bernard DeVoto; Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Dieffenbach; Ethel Ward Dougherty; John W. Edmunds; Anna L. Foster; Dr. Charles C. Foster; John J. Francis; Miss Clara D. Frost; Carleton P. Fuller; Miss Mary F. Gill; Walter J. Gillis, Jr.; Otto T. Gilmore; Hon. and Mrs. Francis J. Good; Rev. and Mrs. Dana McLean Greeley; Rt. Rev. Msgr. Richard J. Haberlin; Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Hadley; Mr. and Mrs. Ray C. Hall; Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Hamlen; Edward F. Hanify; Mr. and Mrs. Martin Hannon; Marcus Harris; Dr. Edward S. Hawes; James W. Hearn; Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Hopkins; Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hutchinson; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Keating; Miss Sylvia Lee; Rev. Daniel W. Lenehan; Bryan Leonard; Harold M. Lewis; Mrs. Gray Lockwood; Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher Payne Luquer; Mrs. Harold A. Mack Miss Agnes J. MacNevin; Robert W. Meserve; Mrs. Harold F. Meyer; Mrs. Louise S. Meyer; Dr. and Mrs. Francis D. Moore; Mrs. James F. Morse; James W. Moss; Rt. Rev. Msgr. Richard Neagle; Dr. Wallace J. Nichols; Rev. James H. Phalan; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pittman, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Porter; Harry E. Prince; Rev. Henry C. Reardon; George McClure Sargent; Mrs. Huntington Saville; Harold R. Sawyer; Miss Mary Scarlett; Miss Katherine Sipple; Frank Shadtmiller; Mrs. Francis M. Stanwood; Dr. Frederic A. Stanwood; Everett W. Stone; Miss Katharine Taylor; Mr. and Mrs. John W. Telle; Mrs. Edward V. D. Tirrell; Herman A. Toothaker; Mr. and Mrs. William H. Townsend; Mrs. Edmund A. Whitman; Mrs. Lombard Williams; Ralph H. Williams; Mrs. Jeffries Wyman.

By Companies and Employees

$88,200—First National Bank of Boston and Old Coloney Trust Company.
$24,000—National Shawmut Bank of Boston.
$12,000—Merchants National Bank of Boston; Second National Bank of Boston; State Street Trust Co.
$10,000—Nichols & Company, Inc.
$6,128—Loomis Sayles & Company, Inc. and employees.
$5,000—New England Trust Company.
$3,500—Blake & Kendall Company.
$3,300—Harvard Trust Company.
$3,000—Bentley & Co., Inc.
$2,423—Greater Boston Community Fund employees.
$2,000—Massachusetts Investors Trust; Webster & Atlas National Bank of Boston.
$1,875—Day Trust Company.
$1,500—Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.; The First Boston Corporation.
$1,413—Preston Moss & Company employees.
$1,400—Massachusetts Distributors, Inc.
$1,300—Cambridge Trust Co.
$1,250—White, Weld & Co.
$1,113—Children's Aid Association employees.
$1,012—Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children employees.
$1,000—Comn & Burr, Inc.; R. P. Collins & Co., Inc.; Hornblower & Weeks; John T. Lodge & Co., Inc.
$900—Merchants Co-operative Bank.
$750—Boston Council of Social Agencies & Boston Health League employees; Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Lee Higginson Corporation; Workingmen's Co-operative Bank.
$700—Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc.
$650—Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs, Inc.
$645—Catholic Charitable Bureau employees.
$500—Wilmarth and Carrey.
$491—North Bennet Street Industrial School employees.
$433—Boston Provident Association employees.
$400—Preston Moss & Company.
$391—Norfolk House Center employees.
$386—Boston Legal Aid Society employees.
$376—Forte Dupee Sawyer Co. employees.
$375—The Church Home Society for the care of children of the Protestant Episcopal Church employees; Mason Bros. & Tarlin.
$357—V. P. Roberts & Co. and employees.
$335—Nichols & Company Inc. employees.
$325—Berman & Company, Inc.; Independent Chair Co.
$304—Travelers Aid Society of Boston employees.
$301—South End House Association employees.
$300—A Emerson Company and employees; Russell, Berg & Company; Volunteer Co-operative Bank.
$285—A. Brightman & Sons.
$282—Roxbury Neighborhood House Association employees.
$253—The Children's Mission to Children employees.
$250—Commercial Investment Trust Corp.; R. L. Day & Company.
$237—Simon & Douglass.
$230—Cordingley Company and employees.
$213—Social Service Index employees.
$200—The Bank of Nova Scotia; Investment Service Corporation; Moulton Ladder Mfr. Co.
$174—Industrial Aid Society employees.
$170—American Coated Fabrics.
$155—Boston & Taunton Transportation Co.
$151—Denison House employees.
$150—Max Axelrod & Sons; S. L. Ayres & Company, Inc.; Brush Cotton Co. and Associates; H. L. Chase.
$145—Boston Council of Girl Scouts, Inc. employees.
$140—Philip M. Tucker Co. and employees.
$137—Samuel Cohen & Sons.
$132—Boston Children's Friend Society employees.
$129—E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc. and employees.
$125—Columbia Trust Company.
$115—Pilgrim Acceptance & Finance Corp.
$108—Investment Service Corporation employees.
$104—William S. Febiger Co. employees.
$100—Angell Bronsdon & Dupont; Ayres, William C. Jones, Inc.; Boston News Bureau, Inc.; John H. Faulkner Company; John S. Garvan; Green Brothers Five Cent-Dollar Stores; Hercules Powder Company; Robert A. Hurley and Company; Lazard Freres & Company; Sheldon & Company; Sweetland Waste Company; University Trust Company; S. H. Waldstein Company; Waltham Bag & Paper Co.; Francis M. Wilson, Inc.

By a Staff Photographer

Telescope Bound for Mexico as Symbol of Amity

Upper: Rolling from the shops of Harvard Observatory in Cambridge, Mass., this morning, this giant new telescope started on a journey to the new Mexican National Observatory at Tonanzintla. Inset: A 30-inch "eye" looks at three "stars" of astronomy (left to right), Dr. George Z. Dimitroff of Harvard, designer of the telescope; Prof. Felix Recillas, staff member of Mexico's new observatory, and Dr. Harlow Shapley, Director of Harvard Observatory. Lower: Professor Recillas and his wife, who is also an astronomer. They will work together at the Mexican observation center.

Giant New 'Peace' Telescope Leaves Harvard for Mexico

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

At the break of dawn this morning a giant telescope—new symbol of peace between nations—rolled from a shop at the Harvard Observatory in Cambridge, Mass., and began a long journey to a distant hill in the ancient valley of Cholula, near Puebla, Mexico. It will stand in Mexico's new National Observatory at Tonanzintla, nestled near famed snow-capped Popocatepetl, as evidence of the spirit of friendship between the United States and its neighbor south of the Rio Grande.

President Manuel Avila Camacho of Mexico, in a letter inviting delegates from North and South America to the official dedication of the Observatory on Feb. 17, said, "It is the aim of the Mexican Government to contribute to the continued progress of culture and science on the American Continent, thus counteracting as far as possible the paralyzation of cultural and scientific activities in countries devastated by war."

The dedication will take place in the presence of President Camacho, Gov. Gonzalo Bautista of the State of Puebla, many Mexican and South American dignitaries and 27 American natural scientists who will participate in the Inter-American Scientific Congress, called together for the occasion by Mexico's Chief Executive. In a forceful demonstration of their customary regard for the continuity of scientific research, despite a world-wide war, astronomers, physicists and geologists from America will meet Feb. 15-26, and discuss advances in these fields of natural science.

A center of interest at the meeting will be the new 24-30-inch Harvard telescope which in spite of war priorities and labor shortage, was rushed to completion for the dedication in the record time of six months under the direction of Dr. George Z. Dimitroff, Director of Harvard's Blue Hill Observatory. It is a sister instrument to Blue Hill's Schmidt telescope and when installed, will be the second largest instrument in Latin America, being surpassed only by the 60-inch reflector of the Argentine National Observatory at Cordoba. However, because of its modern design, it will, in some ways, be superior to the Argentine stargazer in effectiveness for the exploration of the universe of stars.

The telescope will be transported in a truck by Prof. Felix Recillas of the staff of the Mexican Observatory from Cambridge to Laredo, Texas, where the valuable load will be met and routed to its new home by Prof. Luis Enrique Erro, Director of the new Mexican Observatory.

Among those who will participate in the conference are: Dr. Harlow Shapley, Dr. C. P. Gaposchkin and Dr. S. Gaposchkin, Dr. Donald H. Menzel, Dr. Bart J. Bok, Dr. Fred L. Whipple, Dr. George Z. Dimitroff and Miss Henrietta Swope of Harvard Observatory, Dr. Manuel S. Vallarta and Dr. Robley D. Evans of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Dr. L. Don Leet of the seismological station of Harvard University, Dr. George D. Birkhoff of the Department of Mathematics at Harvard and Capt. T. E. Sterne of the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, a member of the Department of Astronomy at Harvard, who has been granted a special leave by the War Department to attend the conference.

Legislators Rush Powers For Governor

Continued from Page 1

of the Blind and all employees in the State Division of Employment Security whose salaries are financed by the Federal Government. On the other hand elective officials will not receive a pay boost.

Governor Saltonstall's war powers bill is awaiting final Senate action. The House-passed bill was ordered to a third reading after minor amendments were voted. The Senate smashed attempts to delay consideration of the measure and to restrict the Governor's authority by forcing him to obtain Executive Council approval when putting his powers into effect.

Back in the House was the bill to abolish the Massachusetts Emergency Commission and to transfer its powers to the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. The Senate struck out the House amendment barring the Committee from employing persons not United States citizens. The Senate instead would permit the Committee to hire citizens of any of the United Nations.

During the Senate debate Senator Chester A. Dolan of Boston, Democratic Floor Leader, attacked the Committee for hiring a British Army officer at an annual salary of $5,200 while competent American citizens were denied similar employment. On the other hand, Senators Laurence Curtis (R) of Boston and George W. Krapf (R) of Pittsfield said the House amendment would deprive the Commonwealth of the expert services of persons who had experienced bombing raids in England.

Meanwhile, the two branches pushed through the Governor's bill to establish daylight saving in Massachusetts in conformity with the Federal law under which clocks will be advanced one hour starting Feb. 9.

Sent to the Governor for his signature were three measures in his 15-point wartime program. The first was the bill to establish a five-year prison sentence as the maximum penalty for stealing of rationed property or stealing of any items during a blackout. Another changes the name of the Massachusetts Nautical School to the Massachusetts Maritime Academy, while the third eliminates non-defense highway spending by the State.

Both branches approved the Governor's bill to permit the state and municipalities to deduct sums from wages of employees volunteering to purchase defense bonds by this method.

The one measure on the Governor's 15-point program which has thus far failed to gain approval was that to give housing authorities vastly greater authority to build defense housing. Both the House and Senate rejected the housing bill.

Whether the Legislature will direct Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, to rescind his broad interpretations of the five per cent meal tax law is still uncertain.

Practically all legislators agree that the Commissioner's action forcing persons paying several checks totalling $1 or more to pay the meal tax although no single check amounts to $1 or more, contravenes the intent of the Legislature.

But the Senate yesterday rejected the House-approved order requiring the Commissioner to confer with Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell and issue rules and regulations in conformity with the Legislature's intent that only individual meal checks amounting to $1 or more be taxed.

Hub Women Voters Add Voice Against 'Politics' in Schools

The Boston League of Women Voters today voiced vigorous protest against the effort of Boston School Committeeman Michael J. Ward to obtain appointment of three men to positions in the physical education department of the public school system. The League lined up firmly with Superintendent Arthur L. Gould, who has taken a stand against political interference in school appointments.

"Unfortunately, it is all too often that political pull and pressure is a motivating factor in appointments, and the citizens of Boston cannot be satisfied with public school education while there is an instance left where school personnel is chosen on any such basis," declared Mrs. Edgar J. Driscoll, President of the Boston League.

Further protest against political interference in appointments in the Boston public school system was voiced today by former School Committeeman Joseph Lee and by Mrs. Rose Norwood, President of the Women's Trade Union League.

"We don't wish any interference, political or otherwise, with Mr. Gould's authority as Superintendent," said Mrs. Norwood, who is an advisor to the Parents Federation of Boston. "If his authority is undermined, the whole school system suffers."

Mr. Lee described one of Mr. Ward's candidates for a position as "a political henchman of Mr. Ward's." This nominee, Cornelius P. "Tubber" Cronin is not now connected with the Boston School system, but would be appointed Supervisor of Health and Safety Education.

Mr. Lee admitted that perhaps there wasn't enough emphasis on physical education in the schools, and that perhaps Mr. Gould was not sufficiently impressed with this view held by the younger teachers in the system. But Mr. Ward's proposed appointments would entirely upset the merit system of promotions and subject school appointments to political wire-pulling, Mr. Lee held.

The appointments are still pending and will be taken up at an early meeting of the School Committee.

Harmonics to Tachometer May Be 'Little Fellow' Jump

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 31 (AP)—A Connecticut manufacturer of harmonicas, his normal business crippled by priorities, may some day be producing an urgently-needed instrument for America's war program.

His case was mentioned by defense officials as an example of the work done at the two-day war production "clinic" here in enlisting small factories in the "battle of production."

The harmonica maker, one of about 2,000 small businessmen who attended the clinic before the doors closed last night, was just getting into full production last fall when his supply of brass was harply cut because it was needed for cartridge cases.

Unable to produce enough mouth organs to show a profit, the company faced loss of a $200,000 investment unless it could get into war production, and up to now had found no way in which its machinery and skills could be used.

At the clinic, however, Harry E. Harris of the War Production Board said, the manufacturer found that a tachometer used in measuring the revolutions of high-speed turbine engines was based "on the principle of vibrating reeds—similar to the reeds used in the humble harmonica."

He learned, too, that the supply of this type of tachometers, formerly imported from England, had been cut off by the war, and that a source of manufacturer was sorely needed in this country.

Mr. Harris said the harmonica maker had been given the names of the proper officials to see in Washington, and as his company is "apparently the only one in this country that can produce these tachometers, I wouldn't be surprised if they got an order."

WPB officials, attached to the Army's Hartford Ordnance District, said also that machinery and skills used by the harmonica company in testing the trueness of pitch of mouth organ reeds might be available in development of airplane and submarine detection devices. Army and Navy officials at the clinic had expressed interest in the company's work, he said.

"These skills tucked away in a harmonica factory," said Mr. Harris, "may one day play a great part in the war effort."

WPB officials said the case of the harmonica manufacturer, although more dramatic than most, was typical of the results of the clinic in uncovering idle machinery and technical knowledge for mobilization in the armaments drive.

Dig Deeper Early, Feb. 10 For All Bay State Rail Fares

Fares on all Massachusetts railroads will be increased by 10 per cent on Feb. 10 at 12:01 a. m.

This announcement was issued after the State Department of Public Utilities approved the passenger fare increase late yesterday.

With the increase applying to commuter fares as well as single fares, the Boston & Maine Railroad and the New Haven Railroad announced that their 60-day and 46-ride commuter tickets purchased on or before Feb. 9 will be good for 30 days after their purchase. Similarly, the 12-ride and five-ride tickets will be good until March 14.

The 10 per cent fare increases do not apply to men in the military or naval forces traveling on furlough.

The railroads issued, as examples of the new fares, the old and new rates from Boston to these points:

Boston to	Old Fare	New Fare
Portland, Me.	$2.20	$2.40
Concord, N. H.	1.50	1.65
Fitchburg	1.00	1.10
Greenfield	2.15	2.35
North Adams	2.90	3.20
Lowell	.55	.61
New York	4.60	5.05
Providence	.90	.99
Quincy	.20	.22
Plymouth	.75	.83
Hyannis	1.60	1.75

To fares amounting to more than 35 cents, a five per cent Federal tax must be added.

The Public Utilities Commission, in its order, provided that where the total increase fare was less than $1 a fraction of less than a half cent should be dropped and fractions of one-half cent or more should be figured as a full cent. On fares of more than $1, the fare will end in 0 or 5, with fractions below 2.5 cents being dropped and those of 2.5 cents and over being figured as 5 cents.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR | RAIN | WARMER | CLOUDY
TONIGHT

Boston and vicinity: Light snow beginning late this morning or early this afternoon, changing to sleet and rain by mid-afternoon and continuing early tonight. Rising temperatures, gentle winds increasing to moderate early tonight. Yesterday's mean temperature was 20 degrees. Temperature at 8:30 was 28 degrees.

Massachusetts: Rising temperatures today, with light snow changing to rain.

Maine: Rising temperatures today, with light snow in the western portions this afternoon.

New Hampshire: Rising temperatures today, with light snow changing to rain in the southern portions this afternoon.

Remaining New England States: Rising temperatures today with light snow changing to rain.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Albany	26	17	Hatteras	57	37
Bangor	..	19	Jacksonville	70	60
Boston	31	26	Kansas City	38	27
Buffalo	44	34	Minneapolis	33	14
Burlington	25	16	New York	33	25
Chicago	40	31	Philadelphia	38	24
Cincinnati	54	44	Portland, Me.	30	16
Concord, N. H.	31	20	Washington	36	30
Hartford	31	17			

A—Maximum for previous 24 hours.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 10:57 p. m.; height, 8.7 feet.
Sunday, 11:09 a. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Sunday, 11:37 p. m.; height, 9.0 feet.
Monday, 11:50 a. m.; height, 10.0 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 5:25 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 5:26 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 31, 1918.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

Color movies showing the great out-doors and natural history subjects will be unreeled before the public at the New England Museum of Natural History, in the Lecture Hall, 234 Berkeley Street, Boston, at 2:30 and 4 p. m.

Gallery talks at the Museum of Fine Arts, "Egyptian Art," by W. S. Smith, and "Italian Paintings," by Mrs. Tanner, will be the topics discussed. Open free to the public at 3 p. m.

"Poetry in the Theater" will be explained by Prof. Marston Balch in a public lecture to be given at the Boston Public Library. At 3:30 p. m.

Wellesley Community Forum will have as its speaker, Dr. Harry Overstreet. His subject will be "Living Sanely in an Insane World." At the Community Playhouse, Wellesley Hills, at 4 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Snow Train
CANCELLED
SUNDAY
FEBRUARY 1st
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BIBLES

Canada Red Cross to Ship Christian Scientists' Aid

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Canadian Christian Science War Relief committees have welcomed new official instructions requiring that all shipments of war relief material, from whatever source in Canada, be sent through the Canadian Red Cross. These instructions were issued by the Ministry of War Transport of the United Kingdom, and it is anticipated that under the plan, the movement of war relief cargoes will be expedited.

All organizations using facilities provided by the Red Cross have free ocean freight, maintain their own identity in all particulars of choice of containers, packaging, and the like. The Red Cross merely acts as shipping agent, despatching shipments to their designated address, which in the case of the Christian Science committees is The Christian Science Wartime Committee of The Mother Church in The United Kingdom, London.

As formerly, the London Committee distributes the comforts to Christian Scientists and non-Christian Scientists alike, wherever a need exists.

Both the Ministry of War Transport and Red Cross officials have expressed satisfaction in being able to contact the members of the Christian Science War Relief committees through the Central Committee recently established in Montreal.

Has Mother Church Approval

Formed with the approval and assistance of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts, the specific purpose of the Central Committee of Christian Science War Relief is to further the work of the provincial committees. With headquarters at 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, it serves as a clearing house for shipments by the committees.

Organized by members of Christian Science Churches and Societies, the untiring loving service of the committees has extended during the last two and a quarter years throughout the Dominion of Canada — from delightful old-English Victoria, through the Canadian Rockies, across the prairies, to the sturdy City of St. John, New Brunswick.

In the last quarter of 1941 alone, for example, the 73 participating Canadian churches shipped to Great Britain 224 cases and cartons of clothing and bedding, having a monetary value of $15,-999.36.

The activities of the committees in the various cities take individual form, but follow similar patterns. Knitting groups gather to make woolen comforts for men in the service, both in Canada and Great Britain. For civilians abroad — those who have been bombed out, or in other ways brought to a state of need—sweaters, scarves, wristlets, baby jackets, gloves, dresses, and suits are knitted.

Sewing groups utilize new and old material to make warm coats, dresses, caps, quilts and blankets. Ends of woolen goods from various mills are purchased from time to time in 100-pound lots for this purpose. Playsuits, pajamas, and children's underwear are fashioned from bolts of warm cotton flannel.

Men Help as Well as Women

Everywhere women relief workers are demonstrating that necessity is the mother not only of invention, but of ingenuity and skill. Under their coaxing fingers and with the addition of bright wool materials, house slippers spring out of men's old hats. Discarded socks are elevated to colorful toques, with gay knitted tassels for the adornment of children's bright locks. Under cleverly-wielded scissors and needles, men's trousers descend to youth size, and on occasion even join the feminine fashions—transformed into little girl's dresses.

The war relief work in Canada is not by any means confined to women, however. Men have been most generous in giving time, money, and effort to this worthy cause. Masculine assistance has been particularly valuable in packing, crating, automobile pick-ups and delivery, in necessary carpenter work, such as building shelves, and in many other ways.

"Bombed-out" kits and cretonne bags or other containers filled with feminine necessities, are prepared by many committees.

Contributed used garments pass a rigid inspection for cleanliness and repair, and are sent overseas only if capable of at least another six months' hard wear.

Some idea of the scope of the work is gained from the records of the committees in two of the large centers. The Committee in Ontario, with a central receiving and shipping depot in Toronto, had shipped overseas up to Sept. 30, 1941, approximately 30,486 articles for civilians and 2,904 pieces of knitted goods for men in the active forces.

From Vancouver, head office of the Christian Science war relief work in British Columbia, something more than nine tons or 161 boxes, have been shipped since October, 1940.

Grateful to Non-Scientists

The committees express gratitude for the help contributed by many non-Christian Scientists—individuals, business firms, trucking concerns, school children, and other groups. In many instances, office or other building space has been donated, with free light, heat, and janitor service.

The committee in Calgary, Alberta, writes: "We have had some lovely things donated by non-Scientists. In this regard we would like to mention a group of school girls who have made and still are making many lovely garments—mostly for babies and small children. They were so happy to have us send them across the sea with our shipments."

In Medicine Hat, Alberta, the committee states: "We have had people from the farms donate woolen blankets and materials for our sewing. Persons who really have so few comforts themselves desired to help us aid our dear people overseas. Through the country here we have many foreigners, and so often we get donations from Belgians, Czechs, Norwegians, Swedes, and so on."

The Brandon, Manitoba, committee mentions a school donation: "A principal of one of the public schools here learned that 'we sent "suckers" and other candy to England, tucked into little boys' pants and blouses. So the day after Halloween he had the children in his school bring a sucker or whatever they chose in the candy line, and he turned over to us a large bag filled with the sweets."

Maker of Cribbage Boards

From Montreal comes news of a unique donation: "A friend of the committee, hearing through an offical of the Navy League that cribbage boards were at a premium and were regarded by the men of the Merchant Marine as an essential part of their equipment (second only to a turtle-neck sweater) went to work in his basement workroom and within a week had completed 100 cribbage boards, beautifully turned and finished. He is now at work on his fifth hundred and will continue until the demand is met."

A correspondence committee has been formed by the Vancouver group. That group reports: "When woolen comforts are sent to individual men in the forces, a letter goes forward under separate cover. If the recipient writes to acknowledge his parcel (and most of them do) his letter is handed over to the Correspondence Committee. This Committee is made up of young business people, a Practitioner, and a retired postman, who endeavour to write interesting letters, giving news of the boy's home town."

"One very young grandmother of 82," writes the Vancouver Committee, "averages three or four sweaters a week, and during the month of February last, she knitted nine sweaters and nine pairs of socks."

Many other similarly interesting reports have come from Christian Science War Relief committees in St. John and Moncton, N. B., Moose Jaw, Swift Current, and Regina, Saskatchewan, Virden, Manitoba, Banff, Winnipeg, and other localities.

Many Appreciative Letters

A large number of warmly appreciative letters have been received by the committees from enlisted men and officers in the various branches of the armed services, from civilians in Great Britain, and from The Christian Science Wartime Committee of The Mother Church in The United Kingdom, London.

A young Midshipman, whose home is in Winnipeg and whose father is an outstanding physician and surgeon, wrote the Winnipeg Committee: "I was on the Rajputana when she was torpedoed in April and naturally lost all my clothing, and as I leave for Halifax tomorrow to be sent to another ship I will certainly appreciate these warm sweaters and socks. It is usually bitterly cold on the Atlantic and we in the Navy and those in the Merchant Marine certainly welcome warm woolies."

In a letter to the St. John committee, London Headquarters said: "We know how you would rejoice to hear some of the expressions of gratitude for the things reaching us from overseas, and your group can certainly feel they are taking a very definite part in meeting, not only the human need which is very great, but also in helping to bring a sense of that Love which lifts thought above the seeming depression and loss, and replaces it with a sense of joy and comfort."

Another excerpt from a London letter states: "We feel The Mother Church is being better known everywhere on account of the gifts, and strangers are attending our services because they see the labels and want to know more of the church that can do this and give them spiritual reinstatement as well as a new set of clothes."

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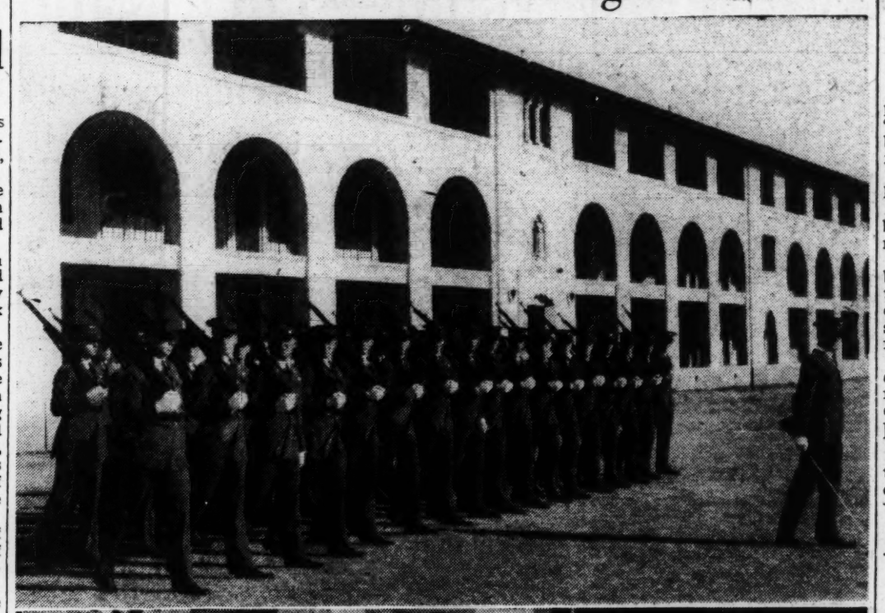

Official U. S. Army Air Corps

Developing U. S. Armed Might in Texas

Upper: Cadets at Randolph Field, Texas, the "West Point of the Air," passing in review. Lower: Dance floor scene at a recent United Service Organization-sponsored party for service men training in Texas at a San Antonio hotel. Among the groups formed in the Texas city to help entertain soldiers and sailors is an organization of young women called Liberty Belles.

Texas Vast Training Ground for Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Sunny skies and mild climate that help Uncle Sam to "keep 'em flying" in the great Southwest likewise facilitate the training of ground troops and no section of the country has felt the impress of military expansion more than that embraced in the Eighth Corps Area.

Already the site of great peacetime military establishments, this section had the groundwork for expansion when the emergency and war came. It is a land of "happy landings" and its great Air Corps training schools turn out classes of fliers so rapidly now that the graduations have become routine. Though they enjoy life as they train, the fliers are put through plenty of rigorous work, from which they emerge grimly determined to do their part for victory. In evidence of this may be cited the slogan of a recent class of aviation cadets here at Kelly Field, "We are ready for any job the world has to offer us." That class, second to graduate after the beginning of war with Japan, finished a week ahead of schedule because it decided to forego Christmas holidays.

This area has made notable contributions to the national defense expansion effort in other directions. For instance, the Eighth Corps Area Public Relations Office recently estimated that nearly 50,000 draftees had been processed through the Selective Service reception center at Fort Sam Houston's Dodd Field here.

Outfitted and Assigned

In this important link between civilian and military life the Army demonstrates its efforts to place every man where he will give the utmost service, not only to his country, but to himself when, upon completion of his military duty, he returns to civilian status. At the reception center the selectee is examined, interrogated as to his previous experience, education and training. After this he is outfitted and assigned to a company for preliminary instruction in the school of the soldier.

How long the selectee remains at the reception center depends on circumstances. If a requisition is made directly for quotas to fill some unit in the field, he may go immediately to it; otherwise he may in due time find himself under orders to proceed to a replacement center of his arm or service. The replacement center is the pool from which the arms and services draw their personnel as required. There are several such centers in the Eighth Corps Area. These and other new camps and air fields have sprung up like magic in the vast open spaces of the Southwest.

Prior to the existing emergency the Army was organized for administrative purposes into nine Corp Areas. Four field armies were provided for out of these, but merely as organizations on paper. Now these armies actually exist, the largest of them numerically and in territorial extent being the Third, with headquarters in San Antonio. Commanded by Lieut. Gen. Walter Krueger, the Third Army not so long ago was said to have nearly double the strength of the entire regular Army not so many months before. It was composed of three Army corps or 10 infantry divisions and one cavalry division, not to mention a long list of attached units forming its Army troops.

$14,000,000 Establishment

Two of these corps have their headquarters in the Southeast, outside the Eighth Corps Area, which, comprising the States of Texas, Colorado, Arizona, Oklahoma and New Mexico, form the background for administration and supply of troops therein. Maj. Gen. Richard Donovan commands the Corps Area, with headquarters at Fort Sam Houston.

Although two of the Army corps in the Third Army have headquarters at Camps Blanding, Fla., and Beauregard, La., the VIII Army corps is headquartered at Camp Bowie (Brownwood), acclaimed the pride of Texas, because the 36th Division, Texas National Guard, has been quartered there. There are nearly 800 structures in this $14,000,000 establishment. Rivaling Camp Bowie is a similar military establishment at Abilene, Tex., $7,000,-000 Camp Barkeley, primarily a tent camp erected to house the 45th Division comprising National Guard troops from Colorado, Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico.

Headed by big Fort Bliss, El Paso, military establishments along the far-flung Texas-Mexico border include Forts Brown, Brownsville; Ringold, Rio Grande City; McIntosh, Laredo; Clark, Brackettville, and D. A. Russell, at Marfa. On the coast, Fort Crockett at Galveston is a post of long standing. Eighth Corps Area posts outside Texas include Fort Logan, Colo. Fort Huachuca, Ariz., is an infantry training center for Negroes.

Some of the replacement centers are new camps, such as $6,000,000 Camp Wolters, infantry replacement establishment on a 7,500-acre site near Mineral Wells, Tex. The coast artillery center is at Camp Wallace, near Galveston. Camp Hulen, near Palacios, Tex., is the center for antiaircraft training, its range being the open waters of the Gulf of Mexico. For field artillery the replacement center is at Fort Sill, Okla., a long established post; that for cavalry is at Fort Bliss.

Work has been started on a completely new Army camp near Bastrop, Tex.

Randolph Field, near San Antonio, has headquarters of the great Gulf Coast Air Training Center commanded by Maj. Gen. Hubert Harmon. Numerous large Air Corps schools are within the Eighth Corps Area but not under its jurisdiction. Randolph Field, called the "West Point of the Air," is itself a basic aviation training center, whence flow cadets from many so-called contract schools which give primary instruction. Kelly and Brooks Fields are two Air Corps advanced training schols at San Antonio. Various fields give specialized training such as that for air navigators, bombardiers and gunners. New Air Corps establishments in Texas include Ellington Field, near Houston, and others near Victoria, Harlingen and Mission.

Words With Fire
Put the fire of life into your words with Lukens photographs. House organs, Lukens illustrated, can increase production, help to teach safety precautions to green hands.
DONLEY LUKENS
Guilford Connecticut

Prices and Your Purse: Hosiery Riddle

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Jan. 31

Miss and Mrs. America's hosiery problem has become a game of "musical chairs." What chair will be left for her when the music stops is still a mystery.

Silk stockings are practically exhausted.

Most, if not all, nylon will soon be needed for military requirements, chiefly parachutes.

That will leave rayon and cotton, but the rayon industry was told this week to give 4 per cent of its output to South America and to step up production of rayon yarn for military tires.

Fine lisle hose are dependent on long staple cotton, also needed for balloon cloth and other aviation equipment.

Eyelet Strategy

Brass to be saved by the substitution of japaned metal in shoe eyelets will make a million artillery shell cases a year, according to the War Production Board.

Colorful China

Housewives will still be able to buy colorful cups, saucers and dinner plates at the "dime store," under a price decision reported to Leon Henderson this week by the Homer Laughlin China Company of Newell, W. Va., one of the largest china manufacturers.

Foundation Facts

To calm frenzied buying at the nation's corset counters, the War Production Board this week gave assurances that crude rubber for foundation garments will not be cut off entirely.

Manufacturers are now working on changes in design that will consume more cloth and less rubber.

That Sugar Problem

Retail prices may be set for the first time on sugar, now jumping out of bounds in many places. Biggest Office of Price Administration problem in devising a fair system is to take into consideration the fact that food prices in the United States vary as much as 20 to 25 per cent within a single city because of differences in type of store, service and packaging.

Oh, Say, Can You See . . .

There will be plenty of electric light bulbs for essential industrial and civilian needs, the War Production Board promises, but manufacture of Christmas tree, advertising decorative and display lights will be sharply curtailed to save large quantities of nickel, brass and copper.

Did You Mail Card?

Don't fret if you lose your new $2.09 automobile use tax stamp if you've filled out and mailed to the Internal Revenue Bureau the postal card supplied at the time you purchased your stamp.

Merely write the collector about your loss, giving the model and serial number of your car. You won't have to buy another stamp.

Canary Department:

Hemp seed was cut off canary birds' diet this week by the WPB. It's all needed to grow hemp fiber to take the place of ropemaking material that formerly came from the Philippines.

Apple to Appleton

Appleton, Wis., is cited by the WPB as a model waste paper collecting city.

The city is divided into zones, and each house visited at stated intervals for collection of waste paper, done chiefly by members of the Boy and Girl Scouts. The system has a salaried operating manager. Profits from sales go to the Scouts, the Red Cross and other civic groups.

Cleaning Ceiling

Rises in dry cleaning prices were indirectly halted this week when Mr. Henderson put a ceiling on carbon tetrachloride.

Whether cleaners will be able to get their mainstay fluid, also needed for cleaning of machine tools and metal parts of airplane engines, trucks and munitions, is another question. A shortage of chlorine restricts expansion in manufacture.

Highway Sights

WPB's intensified program to empty the nation's auto graveyards of between 4,000,000 and 5,-000,000 old cars for iron and steel scrap within six months will do more to clean up the highway landscape than civic organizations could have done in six years.

Diamonds in Brazil

Brazil is unique among the countries of the Western Hemisphere for its deposits of diamonds, according to the Department of Commerce.

Roosevelt Cites U. S. Humanity As Faith in Victory of Right

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—President Roosevelt told thousands celebrating his 60th anniversary last night that the fact that America could look after the health of its people while engaged in the grim business of war meant that the United States definitely expected to win through to a sound peace.

Speaking by radio from the White House to about 12,000 parties held throughout the country, the President said he had been authorized by the trustees of the National Foundation for for Infantile Paralysis to announce that county chapters may use part of this year's funds to give special assistance to the children of soldiers, sailors, and marines.

For the President, the address climaxed a day of hard work on war duties amid a constant stream of arriving greeting from crowned heads and just plain people, from the far corners of the earth and from American cities and hamlets. One message was a salute from Gen. Douglas MacArthur and his men in the "fox holes" of Bataan.

The President found great significance in the fact that this year's campaign for funds to help crippled children had been carried out despite the world conflict.

"Even in time of war those nations, which still hold to the old ideals of Christianity and Democracy, are carrying on services to humanity which have little or no relationship to torpedoes or guns or bombs," he said.

"That means very definitely that we have an abiding faith in the future—a definite expectancy that we are going to win through to a peace which will bring with it continuing progress and substantial success in our efforts for the security and not for the destruction of humanity."

Under the enemy's kind of government, he said, there was no time for ideals, decency, nor interest in the weak to whom in this country the President's birthday was dedicated.

Mr. Roosevelt's forenoon was just another working day in the executive offices, but at luncheon time he went to the White House to greet a group of movie, stage and radio stars.

Four-year-old Gerry King came to the White House to give President Roosevelt a toy aircraft carrier presented by the children in Gerry's block back home in New York. Gerry and his mother, Mrs. Arthur King, came to Washington at the invitation of Mrs. Roosevelt to help celebrate the President's birthday.

At the Capitol, meantime, members of the House were turning their session into one of tribute to him. Democratic leader John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts called him "one of the great men of all times." From the Republican side, Representative Gordon Canfield of New Jersey said all America wished him well, and Representative Thomas A. Jenkins of Ohio declared "we must march solidly, honestly and fearlessly" behind him.

Similar tributes had been delivered Jan. 29 in the Senate which had no session, yesterday.

To the dinner last night, the President and Mrs. Roosevelt invited 24 guests. They included the Crown Prince and Princess of Norway, Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Morgenthau, the President's White House aides and secretarial staff, his former New York law partner, Basil O'Connor, Harry Hopkins, and a group including Kirke L. Simpson of the Associated Press who traveled with Mr. Roosevelt when he was an unsuccessful candidate in 1920 for Vice-President.

Fund Doubled

Boston broke another charity record last night when more than 25,000 persons packed the Boston Garden to attend the ninth annual President's Birthday Ball for aid in combating infantile paralysis.

The crowd was 3,000 greater than last year. Contributions were said to be twice as great as last year.

Climax of the stirring program came with a radio address from the White House by President Roosevelt. The funds contributed throughout the nation would be given to the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, the President said in his simple speech of thanks.

The program included a military pageant directed by Leo F. Murphy, and various prominent citizens including Gov. and Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor and Mrs. Maurice J. Tobin joined in dancing the "Portland fancy."

The hall was decorated with flags and bunting and the crowd itself was colorful, with many military uniforms in evidence.

Kalinin's Message

MOSCOW, Jan. 31 (AP)—President Kalinin messaged this birthday greeting yesterday to President Roosevelt:

"The combined forces of our countries, in collaboration with all other freedom-loving countries who are fighting our common enemy, will bring about complete destruction of Hitlerism."

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STOCKTAKING SALE
SAVINGS OF AS MUCH AS
1/4 — 1/3 — 1/2
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT! IN FOUR STORES IN ONE!
This is no ordinary "Clearance." It is the Sale of such magnitude in the store of such magnitude, that you can furnish a house in it! Outfit a family! Stock kitchen shelves, linen closets. Buy a radio or a button—and SAVE ON BOTH! It is the sale thrifty New England comes to for twice-a-twelvemonth price reductions on such proud quality Jordan merchandise that much of it is EXCLUSIVELY ours in Boston . . . and this year (because of uncertain market conditions) on items that may not be duplicated at their former prices, much less the SALE prices!
Come Early Monday—to SHOP AND SAVE!

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Pine Mountain School Work To Be Shown Boston Women

Clubwomen of Greater Boston will hear much about the remarkable work being done at the Pine Mountain School in Harlan County, Kentucky, as a result of talks before various groups being given in the next few weeks by Miss Alice Cobb, a former secretary and teacher at the school.

When Miss Cobb joined the ranks of enthusiastic workers at Pine Mountain 10 years ago, there was no paved road between the school and the nearest town, Harlan, a distance of 25 miles over a mountain. Now there is an automobile road which has reduced the distance to 18 miles and brought the mining town almost next door, she says.

War conditions have come to Harlan and reopened the coal mines, holding out the prospect of $7 and $8-a-day wages to any man with the energy to work for them, says Miss Cobb, which means a whole crop of new problems for the Pine Mountain School to face. The mountain folk are not accustomed to much money and, when they get it, they have no conception of how to use it properly. In the experience of Pine Mountain workers there is apt to be squandering, extravagance, and waste until the money is gone and the mines are closed again.

Individual Training

Pine Mountain School is preparing to meet the situation, Miss Cobb says, by individual counsel and training, endeavoring to show each pupil what choice lies ahead, whether, for instance, he will go back to farming after he has been graduated, or will go to the city and work in the mines. Whichever his choice, teachers will try to arm him with principles of life which will serve him in any contingency.

Pine Mountain School has an enrollment of 100 boarding and 20 day pupils, all of high school age she says. Tuition is $5 a year, and often is paid in potatoes instead of cash. The pupil works two hours a day around the school to pay for his board. This work is selected to further his school course. For boys, there are four years of training in farming, mechanics, printing, etc., and for girls similar courses in nursing or home economics. To a large degree, Miss Cobb says, courses are vocational, but for the occasional student who shows a desire and an ability to go on to college, there are academic courses. No diplomas are given for graduation from Pine Mountain School, no grades during the progress of the course. In fact, there are few classes—in the sense in which most schools would understand the term. Students learn mathematics, for instance, by working as cashier in the co-operative store on the school grounds. They learn English by doing the school's clerical work.

Admitted to College

But so successful has the school been with its unusual methods, that a growing list of colleges has signified willingness to take as a freshman any student to whom the Board of Trustees of Pine Mountain School gives its recommendation.

The school was founded in 1913 by Mrs. Ethel DeLong Zande and Miss Katherine Pettit, at the request of a native of Pine Mountain, Uncle William Creech, who so much wanted his people to know "book learning" that he gave all the land he owned as a site for the school. The present Director is Glyn Morris, graduate of Union Theological Seminary and one of the outstanding educational leaders in the South.

Lecturer

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Alice Cobb

Representative of Pine Mountain School in Harlan County, Kentucky, who is visiting Boston and lecturing on the work the school is doing among Kentucky mountain folk.

Camellia Show Award Goes To Southboro Woman

The fragile blossoms exhibited at the annual Camellia Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society yesterday and today, in Horticultural Hall, contain so many unusual blooms that the judges had to work overtime to finish their job. They were judging yesterday afternoon until long after the public had been admitted to the show.

Mrs. J. D. Cameron Bradley, of Southboro, won the award for the best bloom in the Show. Her gardener, James Eccles, brought in a very large variegated variety for this competition.

Two medals were awarded at the show. One silver went to George Peabody Gardner, Jr., (Patrick Allen, gardener) of Brookline, for a display of the japonica varieties of camellia. Another medal, bronze, was awarded to Dr. George C. and Henry Lee Shattuck, also of Brookline, for their very excellent collection of flower arrangement.

Special prizes were awarded to Rocco Zeparo, of Arlington, for his collection of camellia and to Mrs. S. V. R. Crosby, of Manchester, for her collection of six camellia varieties. Mr. Zeparo also received a special award for camellia plants in full bloom.

Just a Matter of Course, Plus a Little Extra Help

CAMP BLANDING, Fla. (AP)—Jesse Reeves, artilleryman private from Rutledge, Ala., was asked by the officer of the guard what he would do if someone refused to halt.

Private Reeves said: "I'd call the officer of the guard to help remove the body."

Calendar of Women's Club Events for the Coming Week

Tomorrow

Women's City Club of Boston—Color motion pictures, Alton L. Miller, "Thank You, Uncle Sam"; 8 p. m. 40 Beacon Street.

American Legion Auxiliary—Area A Rehabilitation Conference, final sessions. Called to order at 2 p. m., Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, Boston.

Monday

Waltham Junior Woman's Club—Senior Guest Night at the Leonard House, Universalist Church, Waltham. Miss Hilda E. White of Family Welfare Society to speak.

Milton Woman's Club—Meeting preceded by refreshment hour at 1 o'clock. Mrs. Howard Draper to preside at Business session 2:15 p. m.

West Medford Woman's Club—Members' Day. Community Hall, 22 Harvard Avenue. Food sale. "Famous Women of America" by Dramatic Workshop.

Women's Republican Club of Cambridge—Program by Swedish members. Smorgasbord luncheon at 12:30 precedes meeting at 2 p. m. Joseph L. Strickland on "Pet Snatching for Vivisection."

Winchester Fortnightly—Meeting of Literature Class, Fortnightly Hall, 2 p. m.

Brightheimstone Club—Community Service Department in charge of meeting. Dessert hour 1:15, meeting 2 p. m.

Daughters of Colonial Wars—Meeting at Hotel Vendome, 2 p. m. Louisa Dresser, "Early American Silversmiths and Their Work."

Quincy Federation of Women's Organizations—Meeting preceded by refreshment hour, 1 p. m. Quincy Women's Club House. Speaker Judge James A. Mulhall, "Women and Defense in Quincy."

Tuesday

Friday Club of Everett — Meeting of Dramatic Class, home of Mrs. Gardner H. Shattuck Jr., 42 Freeman Avenue, this afternoon. Program of pantomimes.

Roslindale Woman's Club—Book review by Mrs. Lewis A. Putnam. Refreshment hour, 1 o'clock, followed by business meeting. Mrs. Frank W. Aston, President, presiding.

Professional Woman's Club—Doctors' and Journalists' Evening. Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, Boston; 8 p. m.

Community Club of Canton—Illustrated lecture on Canadian Rockies, auspices Canadian National Railways; 3:30 p. m.; Evangelical Congregational Church.

Manuscript Club of Boston—Meeting, including study groups and session of executive board. Beginning 1:15 p. m.; Hotel Vendome.

Canadian Club Auxiliary—Concluding lesson in parliamentary law class at 12 o'clock, at Y. W. C. A., Clarendon Street, Boston. Refreshment hour at 1 p. m. Songs by Lillian Jones, lyric soprano, Mrs. Robert L. Inge, accompanist.

Newton Highlands Woman's Club—Juniors as special guests. Henry Gerald, "Psychology in Action"; refreshments; 8:15 p. m.; Parish House, Congregational Church.

Women's City Club—"Historical Pottery and Porcelain for the New Republic," by Nina Fletcher Little; 11 a. m. Refreshments served 10:30 to 11.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club—Chinese tea and bridge, in Unitarian Parish House to aid Loring-Greenough House. Mrs. Harry S. Broadbent and Mrs. Elmer D. Merrill co-chairmen.

Newton Federation of Women's Clubs—Midwinter meeting, at Newtonville Women's Club, beginning with dessert and social hour at 1:30 to 2:15 p. m. "Quilts and Quilt Lore," by Lenice Ingram Bacon. Songs by Mrs. Sylvia Pettyt.

Women's Army and Navy Club—Dinner meeting at Hotel Kenmore, 1 p. m. Talk by Mrs. Herbert de Roth of Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts—First in new series of air raid precaution lectures 7:30 p. m., Assembly Hall of Clubhouse, 49 Beacon Street, Boston. Public invited.

Philergians of Braintree — Meeting in Frothingham Hall, Thayer Academy, 2 p. m. Harold S. Lindgreen, "Design and You." Flower arrangement contest.

Old and New Club of Malden—Home Talent Day; 2 p. m.

Wellaston Woman's Club—"English Countryside and Gardens," by H. Bernard Robinson. Meeting in charge of Art Committee. Wollaston Legion Post Building, Beale Street; 2 p. m.

Wednesday

D. A. R., Jonathan Hatch Chapter—Eighth birthday of chapter observed at home of the Regent, Miss Ruth B. Newcomb, Siders Pond Road, Falmouth, Mass. Talk by Miss Gerna Walker, Assistant Red Cross Field Director at Camp Edwards.

Boston Society of Early Music—Second concert of season. Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street; 8:30 o'clock.

West Newton Women's Educational Club—American Home Class to meet at home of Mrs. Maxwell P. Gaddis, 24 Eliot Avenue. Luncheon 12:30. "Impersonations" by Grace Eyrick.

Wellesley Hills Woman's Club — Jan Struther, "Your Country and Mine." Wellesley High School Auditorium, 2:30 o'clock. Meeting benefits Scholarship Fund.

Newburyport Woman's Club — Meeting in charge of Art Department, Rita M. Pettengill, "The Needle and I"; 2:45 p. m.

Thursday

Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association—Midwinter Conference. Morning 10:15; luncheon 12:30 p. m.; afternoon session 1:45. Crysal Room, Hotel Kenmore, Boston.

D. A. R., Betsy Ross Chapter—Sewing for the Red Cross. 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Red Cross Rooms, Gloucester Street, Boston. Hostesses Mrs. Arthur Pallister, Mrs. Arthur Simon.

Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs—Club Institute, 10:30 a. m., Y. W. C. A., Boston. Forum topic, "Youth."

Harvard Woman's Club of Boston — To entertain Harvard Dames at Hotel Vendome, 2 p. m. Maeve MacMurrough of Irish Players, in "Original Characterizations."

Women's City Club—Max Lerner, Professor of Government, Williams College, on "Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin, and Hitler." 8 o'clock, 40 Beacon Street, Boston. Tickets on sale at club office.

D. A. R., Paul Revere Chapter—"Photographs Old and News," illustrated lecture by Priscilla Gough of Bachrach Studios. Talk by Miss Alice Cobb on Pine Mountain Settlement School in Kentucky. Luncheon to follow meeting. College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

Melrose Woman's Club—District luncheon at 1 p. m., G. A. R. Hall. Hostess Mrs. Frank C. Pierce. "Could You Become an American Citizen?" presented by Legislative Committee at 2:30.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts—Prof. Dirk H. van der Stucken of Phillips Academy, "Global Strategy and Economy," 11 a. m. at the clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street, Boston.

Greenwood Woman's Club—Meeting in vestry of Greenwood Union Church, 2 p. m., Kosmos Club of Wakefield; guests; musical program.

Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs—"Acquaintance Meeting" of International Relations Chairmen, Dr. Eduardo Azuola to speak on "South of the Border." Y. W. C. A., Clarendon Street, Boston, morning.

Wilmington Women's Club — Speaker J. Henry Goguen, United States Marshal for District of Massachusetts, on "The Department of Justice." Methodist Church Vestry.

Brewster Woman's Club—Arts and Crafts Day; music; luncheon 12:30.

Friday

Friday Club of Everett—Musical program by Beach Fisher Duo. At the Clubhouse, 2 p. m.

Lothrop Club of Beverly—Henry Gerald, "Psychology in Action." Dessert hour at 1:30 p. m.; business meeting at 2:30 p. m. Unitarian Parish House. Hostesses, the Literature Committee, Mrs. Arthur H. Webber, Chairman.

Woburn Woman's Club—Lecture on astrology by Ranzy; 2:30 p. m. at First Congregational Church. Book Exchange in charge of Mrs. Kenneth B. Williams, Chairman of Literature.

Winchester Fortnightly—"An Indian Afternoon" by Art Committee, Fortnightly Hall 2 p. m. Refreshments served.

Cantabrigia Club—Philip Hofer on "Buying Book Rarities in Europe and America"; Clubhouse, 2 p. m.

Reading Woman's Club—War Relief Day, entertainment and tea for members and their friends. Security Hall, 2:30 p. m.

Waltham Woman's Club—American Home Day. Florence B. Peterson, Chairman. "The Changing American Home" by Mildred Beryl Palmer. Luncheon at 12:30. Meeting at 2 p. m. Hovey Memorial, 545 Main Street.

Saturday

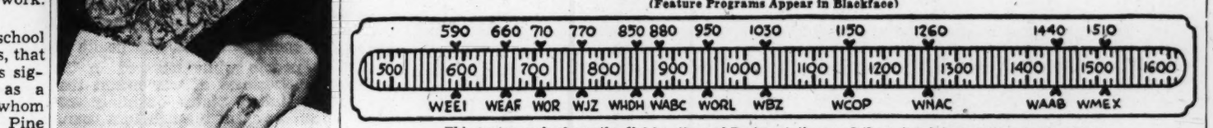
Waltham Junior Woman's Club—Fashion Show and luncheon, Filene's Salad Bowl Restaurant, 3 p. m., in aid of underprivileged children.

Children of the American Revolution—Pilgrimage of State societies to Old North Church, with conducted tour of the church and talk on its history; 11 o'clock.

Boston Wellesley College Club—Dinner dance for benefit of Student Aid. Jack Marshard's Orchestra. Hotel Continental, Cambridge.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
12:00 Theater of Today:	News; "Man on the	"Musical Roundup" ...	"Boston's Future"; talk.	"Rhythm Revue"; Sports
12:15 Nanette Fabray .	Farm"	"Consumer's Time"	Dept. of Agriculture....	Town Crier .....
12:30 "Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	Ilka Chase; orchestra;	"Italian Melodies"	Francine; popular music
12:45 wood"; drama ..	Hour: speakers; orch...	vocalists; guest	"Italian Melodies"	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 News	Farm and Home Hour..	News Service	Latin American Fair....	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15 Radio Bulletin ...	Farm and Home Hour...	George and Dixie, songs	Chick Mauthe's Orch....	Vivienne Cameron ....
1:30 Science Adventures.	Contrasts in Melody....	"Call to Youth"; talk..	Colonial Network Orch..	Ann Bromberg, soprano..
1:45 Taxation Talk	War News	"Hits and Bits"	Colonial Network Orch..	Short Story Editor....
2:00 News; Of Men and	Metropolitan Opera:	U. S. Marine Band.....	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Victory Program .....
2:15 Books	Verdi's "Rigoletto";	U. S. Marine Band.....	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Victory Program .....
2:30 Italian American	Robert Weede; Jo-	Joseph Gallichio's Orch.	Herbie Kaye's Orchestra	Nancy Sage, soprano..
2:45 Freedom Concert ..	sephine Antoine; Bruno	Jeannette Davis, songs.	Herbie Kaye's Orchestra	Five Star News .....
3:00 Country Journal ..	Landi; Bruna Castagna;	Patti Chapin, songs....	"University Life"; aus-	Sports results .....
3:15 Country Journal ..	Nicola Moscona; Ettore	Parent-Teachers Cong..	pices Columbia Univ...	Sports results .....
3:30 United We Stand...	Panizza, conductor	"Music for Everyone";	"Carolina Playmakers";	Sports results .....
3:45 United We Stand..	Metropolitan Opera:	string orchestra	Univ. of No. Carolina..	Sports results .....
4:00 "Young Americans	Verdi's "Rigoletto"	News; Week-end Whimsy	Colonial Network Orch..	Sports results .....
4:15 in the Making"..	Metropolitan Opera:	Week-End Whimsy	Colonial Network Orch..	Sports results .....
4:30 News; Matinee at	Verdi's "Rigoletto"	"Air Youth of America".	Sports Matinee	Jay Burnett, songs....
4:45 Meadowbrook	Metropolitan Opera	"Melodic Strings"	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror .....
5:00 Cleveland Symphony	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Glenn Miller's Serenade	Melody Mirror .....
5:15 Orchestra; Artur	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Glenn Miller's Serenade	Community Fund Talk..
5:30 Rodzinski, con-	Lucky Millinder's Orch.	Musical Roundup	Glenn Miller's Serenade	Melody Mirror .....
5:45 ductor	Lucky Millinder's Orch.	War Reporter	Glenn Miller's Serenade	Five Star News.....
6:00 News comments ...	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs..	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Town Crier .....
6:30 Sports Talk	Sports Digest; Defense..	Musical Rendezvous ...	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today..	News Review	Dramatization	Memory Lane	Sports reports .....
7:00 'People's Platform':	Message of Israel.....	"Quiz of Two Cities"..	News commentator	Dance Orchestra .....
7:15 informal discussion	Message of Israel.....	"Quiz of Two Cities"..	"It's Dance Time"	Five Star News; Talk..
7:30 "Calling Pan Amer-	"Ellery Queen": mystery	"Confidentially Yours" ..	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Dance Music .....
7:45 ica": folksongs	drama	Concert Miniatures	"Inside of Sports".....	The Alpineers .....
8:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"The Green Hornet":	Knickerbocker Playhouse	'Treasure Hour of Song':	The Andrews Sisters...
8:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	drama	Knickerbocker Playhouse	orchestra; soloist	Musical Program .....
8:30 "Hobby Lobby": D.	Ted Steele: variety prgm	'Truth or Consequences':	Dance Orchestra	101st Vets. Ass'n: Music
8:45 Elman, m. c.; News	Frontline Headlines	quiz program	Dance Service	J. P. McGill .....
9:00 "Your Hit Parade":	Frontline Headlines	National Barn Dance:	Chicago Theater: Op-	Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	eretta: 'Countess Ma-	cal Album .....
9:30 Orch.; vocalists ..	Tribute to Dr. Walter	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	ritza"; M. Claire, sop.;	Pages From the Classi-
9:45 "Saturday Night	Damrosch	Orchestra	Th. Thomas, baritone..	cal Album .....
10:00 Serenade": music..	Tribute to Dr. Walter	Sports: Newsreel	Cedric Foster, News....	Five Star News.....
10:15 Industry Accepts the	Damrosch	Male Quartet	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	Xavier Cugat's Music....
10:30 President's Call ..	"Remember Pearl Har-	Dramatic sketch	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	bor"; orch.; speakers..	Dramatic sketch	Don Bovay, songs.....	U. S. Marine Band.....
11:00 Weather; Orchestra	News; Music	News Service	"Melodic Keyboards"..	The Alpineers .....
11:15 Dance Time; L.	Dance Orchestra	Local News; Songs.....	Henry King's Orchestra.	Dance Orchestra .....
11:30 Noble's Or.; Tony	Dance Orchestra	Riverboat Revels: Pete	Alvino Rey's Orchestra.	Day's End: music.....
11:45 Pastor's Orchestra.	Dance Orchestra	Brescia's Orchestra ..	Alvino Rey's Orchestra.	Day's End: News.....

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
8:00 News; Louise Wil-	European News; Music..	European News; Organ	Radio Carollers	.....
8:15 cher, organist ...	Piano Trio	Recital	Radio Carollers	.....
8:30 "Uncle Elmer's Song	News Service	Petite Musicale	"Melody Market"	.....
8:45 Circle"	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Melody Market"	.....
9:00 News of the World.	"European Situation" ..	News Roundup	"Sunday Morning Sere-	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:15 "From the Organ	"Coast to Coast on a	Deep River Boys; quartet	nade"	Religious service .....
9:30 Loft," J. Mattfeld	Bus"; children's pro-	"Words and Music".....	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious service .....
9:45 Gypsy Caravan	gram	"Words and Music".....	nade"	Religious service .....
10:00 Church of the Air.	"Musical Millwheel" ...	Uncle Bob: children's	Musical Album	Religious service .....
10:15 Church of the Air.	Rhythm Parade	program	Musical Album	"Music in the Modern
10:30 Wings Over Jordan	"Southernaires": quartet	"Stories of America"...	Musical Album	Manner" .....
10:45 Wings Over Jordan	"Southernaires": quartet	Vi and Vilma, songs...	Tremont Temple Baptist	Service From The Mother
11:00 News; Milestones in	News; Musicale	Temple Israel Services..	Church service	Church, The First
11:15 American Music .	Piano Duo	Temple Israel Services..	Tremont Temple Baptist	Church of Christ, Sci-
11:30 Trinity Church ...	Revue in Miniature.....	Temple Israel Services..	Church service	entist, in Boston,
11:45 Trinity Church	Revue in Miniature.....	Temple Israel Services.	Tremont Temple service.	Massachusetts .....
12:00 News Service	Foreign Policy Talks....	News Service	Student Radio Club.....	Five Star News.....
12:15 Roundtable: Traffic	"I'm an American"....	"Tone Tapestries"	Student Radio Club.....	"Romance in Music" ..
12:30 Salt Lake City	Music Hall: Symphony	Emma Otero, soprano;	"Italian Melodies"	WMEX Drama Shop: "A
12:45 Tabernacle Choir ..	Orchestra; soloists	orchestra; soloists	"Italian Melodies"	World in Fantasy".
1:00 Beacon St. Window	Music Hall: Symphony	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour: Ruby
1:15 Phil Saltman, piano	Orchestra; soloists	Religious program	Young People's Program.	Ossofsky's Orchestra
1:30 Invitation to	News Room of the Air..	"The World Is Yours":	The Lutheran Hour:	and Morris Goldberg,
1:45 Learning	Allen Roth's Orchestra..	dramatization	Lutheran chorus	baritone .....
2:00 Spirit of '42.....	Great Plays: "Thunder	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Irving Ceaser, songs	Question-Answer Period.
2:15 Spirit of '42.....	Rock," by Robert	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Hollywood Reporter	Songs of the Range.....
2:30 The World Today..	Ardrey; Barrett H.	Round Table Discussion	"This Is Fort Dix".....	Christian Science Pro-
2:45 The World Today..	Clark, narrator	Round Table Discussion	"This Is Fort Dix".....	gram: talk; music.....
3:00 New York Philhar-	"Wake Up, America"...	"Chats About Dogs"; sk.	"The Americas Speak"..	Zelma Larsson's Music..
3:15 monic - Symphony,	"Wake Up, America"...	H. V. Kaltenborn.....	"The Americas Speak"..	Zelma Larsson's Music..
3:30 Fritz Busch, con-	"Wake Up, America"...	"Listen, America"	USO's Report to Nation.	Zelma Larsson's Music..
3:45 ductor	"Wake Up, America"...	"Listen, America"	"National Defense"	Zelma Larsson's Music..
4:00 New York Philhar-	News; Mastersingers	Harpsichord; songs	'Reviewing Stand': aus-	Religious program .....
4:15 monic-Symphony,	Tony Wons	Moment Musicale	pices Northwestern Un.	Religious program .....
4:30 Andre Kostelanetz'	First Naval District	"The Shadow": drama..	"Defense Varieties":	George Gershwin's Me-
4:45 Or.; Robert Weede.	Navy program	"The Shadow": drama..	speakers; orchestra	morial Album: recordgs.
5:00 Family Hour: G.	Moylan Sisters, songs...	Metropolitan Auditions:	'I Hear America Singing':	Religious program .....
5:15 Swarthout; Ross	Olivio Santora, yodeler..	soloists; talks; orch....	Bucknell Un. Glee Club	Religious program .....
5:30 Graham; chorus .	Wheeling Steelmakers:	Comedy Drama	Young People's Church	Religious program .....
5:45 Wm. Shirer's News.	variety show	Comedy Drama	of the Air: speaker....	Religious program .....
6:00 Theater: H. Bogart,	"Keep Guessing"; quiz	Clotilda Zappala, so-	"Double or Nothing";	News; Music .....
6:15 "Public Enemy"..	program	prano; violin and organ	Alois Havrilla, m. c....	Irish Melodies .....
6:30 "Melody Ranch":	News Commentators	News Service	"Adventures of Bulldog	Religious program .....
6:45 Gene Autry; Music;	Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt...	Popular music	Drummond"; drama	Religious program .....
7:00 Dramatizations ...	National Vespers	Jack Benny; M. Living-	Religious program	"Uncle Bill," talk.....
7:15 Public Affairs	National Vespers	stone, "Rochester"; or.	Religious program	"Uncle Bill," talk.....
7:30 Guild Theater:	Captain Flagg and	"Bandwagon": Cab Cal-	News Service	Central Baptist Church
7:45 "Bachelor Mother"	Sergeant Quirt	loway's Orchestra	"Invitation to Waltz"...	of Quincy: Rev. Frank
8:00 H. Hayes: Wh't Ev'y	Religious program	Edgar Bergen; guest	American Forum of the	C. Hageman .....
8:15 Woman Knows ..	Religious program	comedy; orchestra	Air	Central Baptist Church.
8:30 Crime drama and	Inner Sanctum Mystery:	"One Man's Family":	American Forum of Air.	Classical Album .....
8:45 jury; Elmer Davis.	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter, news...	Classical Album .....
9:00 Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Classical Album .....
9:15 Hour: Jose Iturbi,	"The Parker Family"...	Round"; musicale	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Classical Album .....
9:30 conductor; Helen	"Dear John"; drama...	American Album of Fa-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	We Believe in Our
9:45 Traubel, soprano..	Dinah Shore, songs; or.	miliar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Community .....
10:00 "Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour": John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	National Defense Show:	Bruins-Americans hockey
10:15 It"; quiz program.	J. Anthony, director...	Orchestra	speakers; orchestra	game .....
10:30 News; Defense	"Good Will Hour": John	'Sherlock Holmes'; Basil	"Keep 'Em Rolling";	Hockey game; News....
10:45 Income Tax Talk...	J. Anthony, director...	Rathbone, Nigel Bruce.	variety program	U. S. Army Recruiting...
11:00 Headlines, Bylines..	News; Music	News Service	Will Bradley's Orchestra	Dance Orchestra .....
11:15 Columbia Workshop	Music You Want.....	Local news; Songs.....	Dance Orchestra	Dance Orchestra .....
11:30 Columbia Workshop	Music You Want.....	"Author's Playhouse":	'Answering You': British	Day's End: Music.....
11:45 Alvino Rey's Orch..	Music you Want.....	dramatization	Govt. Official Program..	Day's End: News.....
12:00 Theater of Today:	News; "Man on the	"Musical Roundup" ...	"Boston's Future"; talk.	"Rhythm Revue"; Sports
12:15 Nanette Fabray .	Farm"	"Consumer's Time"	Dept. of Agriculture....	Town Crier .....
12:30 "Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	Ilka Chase; orchestra;	"Italian Melodies"	Francine; popular music
12:45 wood"; drama ..	Hour: speakers; orch...	vocalists; guest	"Italian Melodies"	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 News	Farm and Home Hour..	News Service	Latin American Fair....	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15 Radio Bulletin ...	Farm and Home Hour...	George and Dixie, songs	Chick Mauthe's Orch....	Vivienne Cameron ....
1:30 Science Adventures.	Contrasts in Melody....	"Call to Youth"; talk..	Colonial Network Orch..	Ann Bromberg, soprano..
1:45 Taxation Talk	War News	"Hits and Bits"	Colonial Network Orch..	Short Story Editor....
2:00 News; Of Men and	Metropolitan Opera:	U. S. Marine Band.....	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Victory Program .....
2:15 Books	Verdi's "Rigoletto";	U. S. Marine Band.....	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Victory Program .....
2:30 Italian American	Robert Weede; Jo-	Joseph Gallichio's Orch.	Herbie Kaye's Orchestra	Nancy Sage, soprano..
2:45 Freedom Concert ..	sephine Antoine; Bruno	Jeannette Davis, songs.	Herbie Kaye's Orchestra	Five Star News.....
3:00 Country Journal ..	Landi; Bruna Castagna;	Patti Chapin, songs....	"University Life"; aus-	Sports results .....
3:15 Country Journal ..	Nicola Moscona; Ettore	Parent-Teachers Cong..	pices Columbia Univ...	Sports results .....
3:30 United We Stand...	Panizza, conductor	"Music for Everyone";	"Carolina Playmakers";	Sports results .....
3:45 United We Stand..	Metropolitan Opera:	string orchestra	Univ. of No. Carolina..	Sports results .....
4:00 "Young Americans	Verdi's "Rigoletto"	News; Week-end Whimsy	Colonial Network Orch..	Sports results .....
4:15 in the Making"..	Metropolitan Opera:	Week-End Whimsy	Colonial Network Orch..	Sports results .....
4:30 News; Matinee at	Verdi's "Rigoletto"	"Air Youth of America".	Sports Matinee	Jay Burnett, songs....
4:45 Meadowbrook	Metropolitan Opera	"Melodic Strings"	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror .....
5:00 Cleveland Symphony	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Glenn Miller's Serenade	Melody Mirror .....
5:15 Orchestra; Artur	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Glenn Miller's Serenade	Community Fund Talk..
5:30 Rodzinski, con-	Lucky Millinder's Orch.	Musical Roundup	Glenn Miller's Serenade	Melody Mirror .....
5:45 ductor	Lucky Millinder's Orch.	War Reporter	Glenn Miller's Serenade	Five Star News.....
6:00 News comments ...	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs..	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Town Crier .....
6:30 Sports Talk	Sports Digest; Defense..	Musical Rendezvous ...	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today..	News Review	Dramatization	Memory Lane	Sports reports .....
7:00 'People's Platform':	Message of Israel.....	"Quiz of Two Cities"..	News commentator	Dance Orchestra .....
7:15 informal discussion	Message of Israel.....	"Quiz of Two Cities"..	"It's Dance Time"	Five Star News; Talk..
7:30 "Calling Pan Amer-	"Ellery Queen": mystery	"Confidentially Yours" ..	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Dance Music .....
7:45 ica": folksongs	drama	Concert Miniatures	"Inside of Sports".....	The Alpineers .....
8:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"The Green Hornet":	Knickerbocker Playhouse	'Treasure Hour of Song':	The Andrews Sisters...
8:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	drama	Knickerbocker Playhouse	orchestra; soloist	Musical Program .....
8:30 "Hobby Lobby": D.	Ted Steele: variety prgm	'Truth or Consequences':	Dance Orchestra	101st Vets. Ass'n: Music
8:45 Elman, m. c.; News	Frontline Headlines	quiz program	Dance Service	J. P. McGill .....
9:00 "Your Hit Parade":	Frontline Headlines	National Barn Dance:	Chicago Theater: Op-	Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	eretta: 'Countess Ma-	cal Album .....
9:30 Orch.; vocalists ..	Tribute to Dr. Walter	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	ritza"; M. Claire, sop.;	Pages From the Classi-
9:45 "Saturday Night	Damrosch	Orchestra	Th. Thomas, baritone..	cal Album .....
10:00 Serenade": music..	Tribute to Dr. Walter	Sports: Newsreel	Cedric Foster, News....	Five Star News.....
10:15 Industry Accepts the	Damrosch	Male Quartet	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	Xavier Cugat's Music....
10:30 President's Call ..	"Remember Pearl Har-	Dramatic sketch	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	bor"; orch.; speakers..	Dramatic sketch	Don Bovay, songs.....	U. S. Marine Band.....
11:00 Weather; Orchestra	News; Music	News Service	"Melodic Keyboards"..	The Alpineers .....
11:15 Dance Time; L.	Dance Orchestra	Local News; Songs.....	Henry King's Orchestra.	Dance Orchestra .....
11:30 Noble's Or.; Tony	Dance Orchestra	Riverboat Revels: Pete	Alvino Rey's Orchestra.	Day's End: music.....
11:45 Pastor's Orchestra.	Dance Orchestra	Brescia's Orchestra ..	Alvino Rey's Orchestra.	Day's End: News.....

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
11:00 Popular Music	Home Forum talk.....	"Mary Marlin"; sketch..	News Commentator ...	Singing Strings .....
11:15 'Man I Married': sk.	Church in the Wildwood.	"Right to Happiness"...	Ruth Moss Interviews..	Organ Recital .....
11:30 "Bright Horizons" .	Two Men and a Girl....	"The Bart

Port Authority Chairman Sees Pier Renovation More Important Than Ever

Makes All Defense Gears Mesh in New England

Top: Here's a group discussing volunteer participation in civilian defense. Standing (left to right): Edgar Johannson, Assistant Regional Youth Representative; Daniel J. Kelly, Regional Physical Fitness Representative, and Maxwell Miller, Regional Youth Representative. Seated are the two heads of the Volunteer Participation Division, Mrs. Livingston Hall and Miss Evelyn Davis. Middle: Acting Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin (right) discusses administrative matters with (left) his senior administrative assistant, Leslie Paffrath. Below: Officials of the Protection Division, which has to do with gas defense, air-raid precautions, transportation, and similar factors, go over plans to protect New England civilians. Seated in the center looking at the map is head of the Division, Col. W. G. Knight. The others (left to right) are: Seated, Maj. Thomas A. Donnelly, Lieut. Col. Howard W. Robbins, Lieut. Alfred Ligourie, and Maj. Leicester S. Johnston. Standing, First Lieut. Amasa R. Kenny, Jr., Lieut. Col. John R. Thompson, G. J. Carlz, Marc Peter, Jr., Maj. Russell Hamlin, and Maj. Erle Julian.

Capital Assures Parkurst Of Big Use of Boston's Port

Log of the Port of Boston

Pier renovation in Boston Harbor as planned and designed to increase the port's adequacy is more imperative than ever, and should be pushed to the utmost, declared Richard Parkhurst, Chairman of the Boston Port Authority, upon his return from a special trip to Washington.

All available piers and port facilities will be utilized and needed to their fullest capacity in the not distant future, he intimated, in handling the large volume of business ear-marked for shipment through this port.

Despite the loss of most, if not all, of the heavy lend-lease traffic to Russia within the next few weeks—and it has been providing the port with substantial business—Mr. Parkhurst reports assurance that complete utilization of all North Atlantic ports, including Boston, is planned. "The Port of Boston is neither forgotten, nor abandoned as an outlet for lend-lease cargo," he declared. "The port will be busy."

Because of conflicting reports as to the time consumed by ships calling at Boston for lend-lease cargoes, many of which have been found to be exaggerated—to the detriment of the Port of Boston—the Port Authority has adopted a plan whereby detailed records will be kept of all lend-lease ships loading at Boston. The exact time required for repairs, and for loading, as well as the specific hours longshoremen work on each ship, will be recorded by the Authority, not the least purpose of which will be to combat odious comparisons with time taken in loading at competing ports.

One step in the direction of equalizing conditions at Boston with other ports, is the lighterage plan just adopted here for the first time in this port's history. The plan calls for lightering "open-top" type freight—the kinds usually carried in flat or gondola freight cars—from any point in the harbor to any ship in the port, for loading on the ship from the water side simultaneously with loading from the land side. This plan applies only to lend-lease cargo, with the railroads absorbing a substantial part of the additional lighterage cost, and the lend-lease ships, the remainder. It reduces the loading time of the ships.

M. & M. Fleet Shrinks

Temporary suspension of all the shipping business of the widely known Merchants & Miners Transportation Company, along the entire coast, has resulted from the acquisition by the Government of three more of the fleet of that line, the Fairfax, Dorchester, and Chatham. This leaves the company with only three vessels, all coal burners, the Ontario, Juniata, and Howard, and these may soon be taken over, it is intimated. Arthur J. Doyle, General Agent in New England, remains at the Boston terminal, Pier 2, Northern Avenue, Boston, but it is expected that the passenger office in the Little Building may soon close.

Landmarks Disappearing

Another famous old landmark of the Boston waterfront is passing. The North Ferry house and wharves in East Boston, over which many thousands of feet have trod in the years that the City of Boston maintained ferry boat service on that link between Boston and East Boston, are disappearing under the activities of wreckers, in fulfillment of a plan that was expected to be carried out before last July 4. The space is understood to be intended for use for defense purposes.

Leon Stone

'Sunken' Tanker Safe in U. S. Port

After being reported sunk by a submarine, the 7-236-ton tanker Pan Maine has appeared safe and untouched in an American port with its crew of 38 men.

Officers of the First Naval Corps District explained that the tanker had been prematurely reported sunk when the crew sighted a periscope of a submarine and anticipated the worst. Latest reports from the crew disclosed that the periscope had been lost sight of, and the tanker had proceeded under its way unmolested.

The Navy's report of the sinking of the Pan Maine had been made simultaneously with that of the sinking of the tanker Francis E. Powell, torpedoed off the Atlantic coast, Jan. 27.

The Assistant Conductor Carries On

By L. A. Sloper

For the fourteenth program of the Boston Symphony season, Richard Burgin, assistant conductor, listed four works: Walter Piston's Sinfonietta; Aaron Copland's Suite from his ballet, "Billy the Kid"; the third and fourth movements of Mahler's Fourth Symphony, in G major, and Ravel's "Alborado del Gracioso." Three of these items were new to the symphony concerts: those by Piston, Copland, and, oddly enough, Mahler. Altogether an interesting program.

Probably the debate over Mahler's music will not soon be settled to the satisfaction of everybody. Opinions seem to be too widely divergent, and too violently advanced and defended. Yet are the contestants really so hopelessly at odds? Is it not accurate to say that the facts of the case are pretty generally agreed upon, and that the only question at issue is that of taste? Mahler had grandiose ideas, notable facility as a composer, and the orchestral mastery of a great conductor. The works that resulted from this combination of qualities are for some listeners masterpieces of which they do not tire; for others, the same works are garrulous musical discourses which contain many pages of beauty, along with much that is banal.

* * *

I belong with the latter group. Mahler's compositions, as many of them as I have heard, do not seem to me to justify their length by their interest. Most of the themes strike me as shapeless, their use obvious and redundant.

The two movements of the Fourth Symphony played yesterday afternoon had undeniably a good deal of charm. The theme of the slow movement, if a little sweet, has more salience than much of Mahler's material. The composer is too generous with his variations; but toward the close, when the movement seems about to disintegrate from inanition, there is what Tovey describes as "a tremendous burst of glory" in E major, which makes one sit up in grateful relief. I only wished it had come sooner.

As for the last movement, it is hardly possible to resist the naïve appeal of this picture of a Heaven in which everybody is so pleasant and there are so many good things to eat and so much simple joy. I am not sure that it makes a good final movement for a symphony; I should have to hear the work as a whole to have an opinion on that. Heard after the slow movement only, it disarms us by its earnestness. Cleora Wood rightly sang the unexacting soprano part in strict obedience to the composer's injunction: "With childlike, bright expression, always without parody."

The ballet seems to have inspired good musical scores, from Lully to Ravel, from Tchaikovsky to Stravinsky, from Gluck to Hindemith; and no doubt the dance had a similar effect on composers in Greece and in Babylon. Mr. Copland has responded like the others to this type of Gebrauchtmusik. In fact this program and that of last week bring to notice three contemporaries whose music for the stage tends to hold more appeal than their "absolute" product. At least, I would rather listen to Hindemith's "St Francis" score than to his symphony; to Copland's "Billy the Kid" than to his works written for the concert hall, and to Piston's "Incredible Flutist" than to his Sinfonietta.

* * *

This is not to say that any of these symphonic works is unworthy of our respect. Indeed, they are all the output of learned musicians; and that is what, for the most part, they sound like. They do not come to life as their composers' ballet music does. The "Billy the Kid" score is surprisingly "Western" in feeling for the work of a New Yorker. It is not only the use of cowboy songs that makes it seem so; there is a freedom in the style that smacks of the wide spaces. One of its sections, that of the "Gun Battle," is a little too onomatopoetic for the concert hall; it recalls the song in "Pins and Needles" about the boy who wanted "to be a G-man and go 'bang-bang.'" But otherwise the suite is delightful.

Mr. Piston's Sinfonietta is a scholarly work which holds not much more than an academic interest up to the last movement, which contains a good lyrical theme and some interesting rhythmic patterns.

Mr. Burgin secured excellent performance of all these works, which must have required a good deal of rehearsing. The assistant conductor has distinguished himself by stepping into the breach at a very difficult moment, and carrying through three pairs of concerts with no lapse in program interest or quality of performance.

Next week Dr. Koussevitzky returns for the Friday and Saturday concerts. His program will consist of Handel's Concerto Grosso for string orchestra, No. 12; the Fifth Symphony of Sibelius, and the Second of Brahms. The Cambridge concert next Thursday evening will be directed by Mr. Burgin, who will offer the Piston Sinfonietta and the Mahler excerpts of this week's program, and the Dvořák Symphony "From the New World."

Aroostook County Recorded Against Price Floor Plans

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—All during Congressional battles over price control legislation, Aroostook County, Maine, one of the greatest potato-producing areas in the nation, has remained silent.

While representatives from various other agricultural sections and of various growers have loudly demanded a price floor under farm products, Representative Frank Fellows (R.), Maine, said that was not the sentiment of farmers in his district.

"Our farmers realize that such preferential treatment in the long run won't benefit them," he said. Increased prices for wheat and other commodities, he added, would affect the pocket book of the Maine farmer as much as the city consumer.

Hub Regional Defense Office Does Big Job in Co-ordinating

When the Nazis sowed incendiary bombs over Southampton, England, dozens of neighboring towns sent fire engines to the blazing City. But most of the visiting firemen made the tragic discovery that their hoses wouldn't fit the Southampton hydrants. All they could do was to stand by their idle engines and watch Southampton burn.

There are countless problems of civilian defense where co-ordination, co-operation among governmental units, and sharing of plans and information is needed.

To learn by Britain's lesson and ensure co-ordinated effort in the New England States, the staff of the United States Regional Office of Civilian Defense, headed by Acting Director Joseph M. Loughlin, is bending efforts these days at its headquarters, 101 Milk Street, Boston.

Irons Kinks Over Six States

Mr. Loughlin's office is purely a co-ordinating agency. It works with the State defense councils in the six New England States. It transmits information and proposals from the National Office of Civilian Defense. It irons out kinks among States, promotes unity, acts as a clearing house for information, gets the State civilian defense authorities to work together on concerted efforts and projects.

Adoption of a uniform air-raid signal for all New England was made possible by the Regional Office, then under Dean James M. Landis, who has since been promoted to the National Office of Civilian Defense as Executive.

Just as the Regional Office works with the six State defense councils, so the State councils work to co-ordinate local civilian defense activities.

The Regional Office has no authority to order things done, but rather works on ideas, principles and methods of procedure that might be followed and offers them to the State defense councils so that uniform plans may be devised.

Volunteer, Protection Sectors

The Regional Office has two integral parts: The Volunteer Participation Division and the Protection Division.

The Volunteer Participation Division assists the States in getting volunteer offices set up in each community. These offices act as "employment agencies" to place civilian defense volunteers in work where they best fit. The Division also carries on a program of general education to get the public to participate in civilian defense work.

Heads of these two activities of the Volunteer Participation Division are, respectively, Miss Evelyn Davis of Boston and Mrs. Livingston Hall of Weston, Mass.

The Protection Division, headed by Col. W. G. Knight of Milo, Maine, covers all phases of civilian protection. Its trained staff includes a number of Army officers in charge of such emergency preparations as: transportation, utilities, communications, industrial air-raid precautions, gas defense, auxiliary firemen, and instruction. Colonel Knight's division assists State defense councils in working out detailed plans of this kind.

Alumnae Plan A Quiz Program

A program modeled on "Information Please" is being planned as a feature of the next meeting of the Massachusetts State College Alumnae Club of Boston at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street, Boston, at 7:45 p. m. Wednesday.

Press Freedom Cited by Canham

"Newspapers, like educational institutions, symbolize the meaning of our free world in the present crisis," said Erwin D. Canham, Managing Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, last night, addressing the annual dinner meeting of the New England District Convention of the American College Publicity Association at Northeastern University, Boston.

"The kind of censorship under which the American press is now operating," said Mr. Canham, "despite many difficulties, seems to be working remarkably well. American press freedom," he pointed out, "has not been lost but is merely channeled to avoid giving information to the enemy. And certain constructive results are being attained, such as greater alertness to Axis propaganda which was formerly printed as 'news.'"

"Can we not," he said, "be grateful that we are living in these tremendous times when civilization is once more on trial and certain to emerge strengthened by fire?"

Last Call Near On Car Stickers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—Legally today is the last day to buy $2.09 automobile use tax stickers. A Federal law requires that stamps be on cars Monday.

But the Treasury admitted that it had no systematic way of enforcing the tax, and would be glad to take motorists' money whenever it comes in. Congress rejected the bulk of a special appropriation that the Treasury asked for enforcement of this tax.

The law provides maximum penalties of $25 fine and 30 days in jail for car owners failing to buy stickers, but officials declined to say what will be done about delinquents.

Entertainment Timetable

Theater

Wilbur—
"My Sister Eileen," presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Betty Furness, Dorothy Littlejohn, King Calder and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Joy Street Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—
"Me and Harry," by Charles Mergendahl. New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, guest conductor. Cleora Wood, soprano soloist. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by Vladimir Horowitz, Russian pianist. 3:30.

Jordan Hall—
Concert by Lauritz Melchior, Danish tenor. 3:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Hedda Ballon, 2.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. "International Lady," Ilona Massey and George Brent. 3:05, 6:15, 9:25.

Fenway—
"Kathleen," Shirley Temple. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:55. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:20, 4:55, 8:05.

Fine Arts—
"Girl from Leningrad." 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:25. "Shostakovitch Piano Solo." 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:35. "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 10:55 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30.

Kenmore—
"Texas," William Holden and Claire Trevor. 1, 4:30, 8:05. "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ray Milland. 2:50, 6:20, 9:55.

Metropolitan—
"Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce, Cobina Wright, Jr. 10:25 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 11:50 a. m., 3:05, 6:20, 9:30.

Modern—
"Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. 9:20 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:40, 9:55. "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5, 8:25.

Orpheum—
"The Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 9:05 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:50, 10:05. "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 11 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8:50.

Paramount—
"Kathleen," Shirley Temple. 9 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:45, 10. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 10:35 a. m., 1:50, 5:05, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—
"All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold, Walter Huston and Anne Shirley. 10 a. m., 1, 4:05, 7:05, 10:10. Stage Show: 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:55, 8:55.

Scollay—
"Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. 11:25 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20. "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50.

South Station Theater—
"Latest March of Time," "Women in Defense Industries," "Fitzpatrick Travel," "Radio's Kitchen Quiz," "Animals in the Zoo," "Howard Hill's Skill," "Forty Boys and a Song," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"The Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 11:30 a. m., 2, 6:35, 10. "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 1:40, 5:15, 8:50.

Telepix—
"March of Time," "H. V. Kaltenborn," "The Rev. Bernard R. Hubbard, S. J.," "Musical Comedy," color cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Honolulu Lu," Lupe Velez. 9:30, 11:55 a. m., 2:25, 4:55, 7:25, 9:55. "Borowed Hero," Florence Rice. 10:50 a. m., 1:15, 3:45, 6:45, 8:40.

Uptown—
"Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 1, 3:55, 7, 10. "Dumbo," 2:50, 5:55, 8:55.

Washington Street Olympia—
"Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7:05, 9:55. "Night of January 16th," Robert Preston. 9 a. m., 12:05, 2:55, 5:45, 8:35.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. "Married Bachelor," Robert Young. Continuous 1:15-11. **Allston:** "Count of Monte Cristo," Robert Donat. "Devil Pays Off," Margaret Tallichet. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver. 2 and 8. **Regent:** "Sailors on Leave," William Lundigan. "San Antonio Rose," Jane Frazee. Continuous 1:30-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Dumbo," 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. **Brookline Village:** "New York Town," Fred MacMurray. 1:50, 5:10, 8:15. "Suspicion," Joan Fontaine and Cary Grant. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. **Cleveland:** "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante and Jane Wyman. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane and Richard Whorf. Continuous 1:45-11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. Continuous 1-11. **Harvard:** "Lives of a Bengal Lancer," Gary Cooper. "Passage from Hongkong," Keye Luke. 2 and 8. **University:** "H. M. Pulham, Esq." Hedy Lamarr and Robert Young. 2:35, 5:45, 8:45.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. "Target for Tonight." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello "Deadly Game," Charles Farrell. 2. Evenings 7:30-11. **Strand:** "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 11:55 a. m., 3:28, 6:38, 9:48. "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson and Laraine Day. 1:24, 4:57, 8:09. **Codman:** "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 1:45, 8.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Suspicion," Cary Grant. "Target for Tonight." 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 3:23, 6:23, 9:23. "Cowboy Serenade." 2:07, 5:07, 8:07. **Park:** "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Smiling Ghost," Brenda Marshall. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Swamp Water," Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. 3:11, 6:14, 9:17. "A Date with the Falcon," George Sanders. 1:27, 5:06, 8:09. **Hyde Park:** "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye and John Payne. "West of Cimarron," Tom Taylor. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey. 2:30, 6, 9. "Parachute Battalion," Nancy Kelly and Robert Preston. 4, 7:30, 10:30.

MALDEN—Granada: "Night of Jan. 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. **Maplewood:** "Don Winslow of the Navy, Serial No. 7." 2:12, 5:17, 8:17. "Moonlight in Hawaii," Dick Foran and Ann Gwynn. 2:32, 5:37, 8:37. "Public Enemies," Phillip Terry and Wendy Barrie. 3:39, 6:44, 9:44. **Mystic:** "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers ane Jane Darwell. 1:55, 8. "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. 3:10, 9:15. **Orpheum:** "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. "Bad Lands of Dakota," Ann Rutherford. 1:45. Continuous 7-11. **Strand:** "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane. 1:55, 5, 8:05.

MATTAPAN—Oriental "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. Continuous from 12 noon.

MEDFORD — Fellsway "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Ellery Queen's Perfect Crime." 1:30 and 8. **Medford:** "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson. 1:30 and 7:30.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Battlefields of Pacific." 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 3:30, 9:30. "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson and Edward Arnold. 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Swamp Water," Walter Brennan and Walter Huston. "Four Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger and Anne Shirley. 1:30 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March. "Married Bachelor," Robert Young.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Sierra Sue," Gene Autry. "Hard Guy," Jack LaRue. 2 and 8. **Strand:** "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Hedy Lamarr and Robert Young. "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson and Edward Arnold. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Lydia," Merle Oberon and Alan Marshall. "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers. 2 and 8. **Boulevard:** "Lydia," Merle Oberon and Alan Marshall. "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Velez. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "The Bride Wore Crutches," Lynne Roberts. "Jungle Man." 2 and 8.

Strand: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. "San Antonio Rose," Robert Paige. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15. **Strand:** "Tillie the Toiler," Kay Harris and William Tracy. "Kid from Kansas," Dick Foran and Leo Carrillo. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Down Mexico Way," Gene Autry. 2:09, 7:54. "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. 3:32, 9:17.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson and Laraine Day. Continuous from 2.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper and Joan Leslie. 1:45, 7:45. **Watertown Square:** "Bad Lands of Dakota," Ann Rutherford. "Bachelor Lady," Edward Everett Horton and Baby Sandy. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. Short subjects. 2 and 7:45.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson. 1:30 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. Also special short subjects. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Smilin' Through," Jeanette MacDonald. 2:14, 6:45, 9:52. "Two in a Taxi," R. Hayden. 3:27, 8:02.

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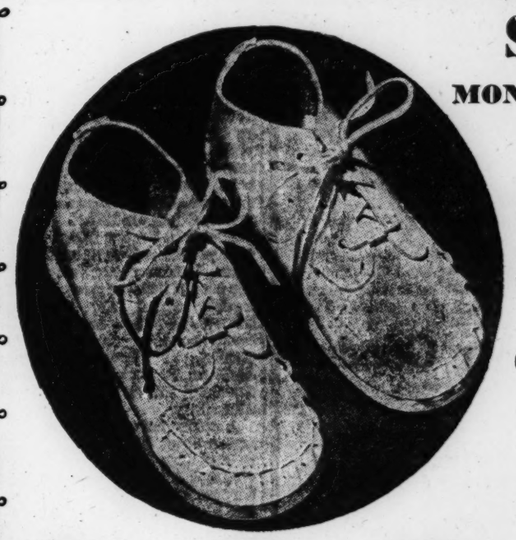

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Relief in Europe: Its Future Prospects

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—A Hitler march into Spain and Portugal and the consequent closing of Lisbon to Atlantic shipping would not curtail seriously the present limited American relief efforts spread thinly across the Continent of Europe, according to informed quarters here. It would, however, halt all projects for evacuation of political and racial refugees, it was added.

Spokesmen for relief organizations still carrying on inside Continental Europe listed two reasons why the feeding of women and children in Unoccupied France and the extension of supplies and comforts to inmates of prison, detention, and concentration camps—almost the only relief work now undertaken on the Continent—would be little disturbed even if the Nazis should send tanks down Lisbon's narrow streets.

First, they said, almost no relief supplies are being dispatched to the Continent. Credits only are being sent, and these are not dependent on ocean transport or shipping facilities. Credits are used to buy food and supplies on the Continent or North Africa for relief distribution.

Second, most of the European representatives of American relief organizations would remain at their present posts, it was said, whether or not Lisbon were cut off from the Western Hemisphere. A majority of these local managers are European nationals who would be unable to leave.

Cut Escape of Refugees

A Nazi drive into the Iberian Peninsula would, however, block virtually the last avenue for evacuation of refugees from Europe to the Americas, writing finis to activities which recently saw 750 Jewish and other refugees brought from Lisbon to the ports of the New World.

Spokesmen for the American Friends Service Committee (Quaker), the Joint Distribution Committee (central Jewish relief and refugee agency), the International Young Men's Christian Association, Secours Francais, the Emergency Relief Committee and related bodies, and the United American Spanish Aid Committee expressed general agreement on these points. Other well-known organizations, including the British War Relief Society and Netherlands, Norwegian and Belgian relief groups, are at present ministering only to their nationals in Britain and in other areas outside the Continent.

While withdrawal of American Export vessels from the Lisbon service last month ended all travel to Lisbon by American steamships, Portuguese and Spanish vessels plying between Lisbon and the Western Hemisphere already have been extensively patronized by relief and refugee organizations. These steamships have brought from 600 to 700 refugees to Central and North American ports in a single voyage, while an average American Exports Lines passenger list would contain 200 persons, only about 10 per cent of which might be refugees.

It was suggested, although none too hopefully, that the Axis, even if it controlled Portugal, might allow vessels to continue to use the port of Lisbon as the one remaining link with the neutral nations of the New World.

Direct Relief Possible

A representative of the Portuguese Steamship Lines, expressing disbelief that Lisbon would be blockaded, said his company was at present negotiating with the Postmaster-General in Washington and with the Portuguese Maritime Commission in the hope of obtaining a contract for carrying the mails to Portugal. In that event, he assured, the line with its five cargo vessels and one passenger steamship would be able to carry parcel-post relief packages direct to Europe.

Without this mail venture, permission for which is not too likely to be granted, the tonnage of relief supplies reaching the Continent from the United States is likely to remain close to zero, it was declared. The American Red Cross, which had sent "mercy ships" loaded with flour and supplies to Unoccupied France, cancelled arrangements for dispatch of another such vessel as soon as America entered the war.

American relief groups still operating on the Continent are carrying on with characteristic zeal. The American Friends Service Committee reported that its continental representatives soon would begin the feeding of 80,000 children in the schools of Unoccupied France. Acquisition of 650 tons of dried vegetables from North Africa made possible this new venture.

To date the Friends have concentrated on distribution of milk to 10,000 French infants and on supplying comforts and necessities to inmates of French prison and detention camps. With a sizeable staff inside Europe, including 14 Americans and larger groups of French, Danish, and Norwegian Friends, the Committee does not anticipate that its work will be halted by a Nazi drive in the Western Mediterranean. Nazi authorities have cooperated with its efforts thus far, it reports.

U. S. Surplus Sought

Committee spokesmen at Philadelphia headquarters emphatically voiced their belief, however, that present meager efforts did not represent any real answer to the problem of feeding near-starving Europe. "The only fundamental solution," they held, was large-scale dispatch of foodstuffs from the United States.

The Joint Distribution Committee, spending $110,000,000 on relief work since the war began, has built efficient local organizations in France, Germany, Poland, Rumania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and other countries where the Jewish refugee problem is acute. So long as the United States Government licenses transmission of credits to these European representatives, the assistance to Jews and others in Europe's internment camps will continue, a New York spokesman said.

The Joint Distribution Committee, however, along with the Emergency Rescue Committee, the United Spanish Aid Committee and other groups, presumably would be forced to cancel their refugee evacuation projects if the Nazis should clamp down on Spain and Portugal. A second important port besides that of Lisbon—Casablanca in French Morocco which has been the final hop-off point for hundreds of refugeees departing from Marseille—might remain open. It is anticipated, however, that any Nazi drive into the Western Mediterranean would cut off North Africa and Casablanca as well and end the refugee evacuation efforts.

When the Serpa Pinta, of the Portuguese Steamship Lines, arrived at New York on Dec. 26 it ended a voyage in which it had distributed 750 refugees brought from Lisbon and Casablanca to Vera Cruz and other United States and Latin-American ports. Thirty-eight were anti-Fascist Spanish, German, and Italian refugees transported under the auspices of the United American Spanish Aid Committee.

A chief cargo of Portuguese vessels on their return trips has been foodstuffs and coal—purchased by the Portuguese Government.

The consensus here is that relief activities will persist, though under increased hardship and military interference if the Western Mediterranean becomes a battlefront. Greater apprehension is reserved for the possibility that food supplies on the Continent will become so scarce that a day will arrive when none will be available for purchase, a situation which might mean the end of all relief work until war had broken the Nazis' steel grasp on Continental Europe.

Cheerio

Associated Press

Churchill's Daughter Sees Him Off for America

Prime Minister Winston Churchill's daughter Mary boards the battleship Duke of York for a last farewell with her father before the start of his history-making trip to Washington. Miss Churchill is a non-commissioned officer in the Auxiliary Territorial Service.

Not Too Sharp Food Rationing in Canada

OTTAWA, Jan. 31 (AP)—Rationing came to Canada officially this week after 28 months of war, but to the average consumer it did not involve any seriously disruptive blow.

Canadians since the war began have felt increasingly the pinch of restricted supply in many lines besides sugar which now, by law, must not be used at a rate exceeding three-quarters of a pound a person each week.

Canada already has established price controls, forbidden the general sale of automobile tires and arranged to ration gasoline.

Dominion officials said the Government is prepared to go further as the need arises.

Two Government Boards

Authority for price control and rationing is combined in two Government boards — the Wartime Prices and Trade Board under Donald Gordon, Deputy Governor of the Bank of Canada, and the Wartime Industries Control Board under R. C. Berkinshaw, who came to the Government service from the automotive industry.

Together these men and their associates wield powers almost identical with those of Leon Henderson, Acting Price Administrator in the United States.

They can ration commodities, whether in the raw or finished state, set prices from the primary producer to the retailer, license all businessmen and regulate production. All these things are being done.

Price controls were imposed by the Prices Board on Dec. 1, the maximum permissible retail charge being based on rates between Sept. 15 and Oct. 11, 1941.

The sugar rationing scheme is informal. No coupon books, no permits are required. As Mr. Gordon put it: "There will be nobody to say to the Canadian consumer, 'You can't' The onus is entirely on the purchaser. People want to be told what to do in this war. We are telling them."

There is nothing to stop the consumer from buying more than his quota of sugar except his conscience — and the ever-present threat of a maximum penalty of $5,000 and two years imprisonment for infraction of any order of the Prices Board.

Further Rationing Seen

If the voluntary system doesn't work, Canadians will have to use sugar ration coupons but decision on the need for them will not be reached for at least a couple of months.

In announcing the sugar rationing Jan. 25, Government spokesmen said similar treatment for other products was not immediately in sight but that further control might become necessary.

The sale of tires generally is banned except for five off sizes which are comparatively rare and will fit only cars of models prior to 1936, and bicycle tires.

Persons and organizations exempt from the order—such as doctors, visiting nurses, police and fire departments and other essential businesses and public services—must "prove their need" by filling out a form and turn in a used tire or tube before getting a new one.

Pleasure drivers, taxicab owners, department stores, milk, bread and coal companies and others delivering direct to the home must have tires retreaded when they wear out, buy used tires, or do without.

Purchase Hours Reduced

Gasoline sales have been restricted to some extent by reducing the hours in which purchases may be made.

On April 1, regular rationing of gasoline is planned, with each motorist required to buy a license and coupon book for $1.

The average annual ration is to vary from 300 to 380 gallons for non-essential cars, with unlimited amounts for all types of commercial vehicles, it was announced by Oil Controller C. R. Cottrelle.

Commercial users must prove their need, however, and the amounts used will be watched.

Tourists from the United States will be allowed gasoline on the same basis as pleasure-driving Canadians.

Two types of coupon books will be issued to tourists, one good for 48 hours, the other for 90 days. Anyone staying more than 90 days must apply for a regular Canadian rationing license.

Joint Membership

As for what comes next in rationing, it is acknowledged that the price ceilings already in effect will not insure fair distribution, and the Control Board says this can be done only by some form of rationing.

Work of the Prices Board and the Industries Control Board has been interlocked by providing for joint membership in numerous cases.

The Prices Board has the task of administering the general price ceiling on consumer goods and rates charged for services ranging from railways to barber shops. It has rationing authority over any commodity not under one of the 12 controllers of the Industries Control Board.

Control of production has been effected in many industries. One recent example was the announcement that effective next March 31 production of passenger automobiles will be virtually stopped.

'Chutist in Burma Picks Up Thrills Not in the Textbook

RANGOON, Burma, Jan. 31 (AP)—The young man from Chipley, Georgia, came tumbling out of the blue Burma sky—down, down, down at the rate of 140 miles an hour.

Somewhere near him his bullet-slashed Tomahawk plane, flat on its back with the painted shark's teeth grinning up at the sun, spun to the earth like a crazy top—nose over tail, sideways, backwards.

The Georgian kept falling. The half-broken strap of his wrist watch flapped annoyingly. He took it off and put it in his pocket.

He remembered a passage in his textbook which said that a parachute jump gave very little feeling of dropping through space at a high rate of speed.

"Nuts," he thought, "I can feel myself falling now and it's terrific."

The revolving sky, the rice paddies, the clouds and patches of green jungle made a crazy-quilt around him, No matter how he strained, he couldn't manage to stay upright, feet first toward the ground.

When he finally pulled the rip-cord, for the first time in his life, he guessed he'd fallen 10,000 or 12,000 feet.

His chute bellied open and then, he said later, "I felt right in the groove." One eye was surrounded by a bruise from striking the bucking cockpit.

"Bailing out and falling so far was so the Japs wouldn't have a chance to take pot-shots at me the way they did at Chris (another American pilot) last week," said the Georgian.

"Gil and I had taken on seven Japs at about 21,000 feet. I was on a Jap's tail, firing, when my plane flopped over, out of control, probably from an attack by someone I never saw.

"I pulled back the hatch to change my Tommy's flying character, but it was no good. I was getting quite a belting around.

"After we'd dropped about 4,000 feet I let go the safety buckle. All I knew after that was that the plane's tail went by me and I was dropping like a rock.

"It was a lot more sensation than they tell you in the textbooks.

"One plane came at me after the chute opened. I though sure it was a Jap.

"Then I got a good look and it turned out to be Gil, just hanging around to convoy me down.

"I barely missed plopping into a cattle water-hole, and Tommy landed flat about a quarter of a mile away.

"The native farmers were very kind. One of them insisted on spurting mouthfuls of water to wash the blood off my forehead. Others stuffed my pockets full of crackers to eat on the way back to town.

"I got back so late the skipper didn't have me down on the next day's flying schedule. That's how you caught me loafing now," said the young man from Chipley, Georgia.

Tires for Wheels of War— And Hammers for the Navy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Jan. 31

With a modern army fighting on its rubber supply, the War Department is following the lead of the country's civilian automobilists and has decided to establish 10 field shops capable of recapping well over 1,000,000 Army vehicle tires a year.

These shops, together with the expanded facilities of the Quartermaster Corps for retreading and repairing several million tires each year, will save an estimated 75,000 tons of crude rubber annually. This is all part of a campaign for the greatest possible standardization of Army rubber-made and rubberized equipment in the interests of conserving the country's meager stockpiles.

Builders

You can now join the Navy and see the world with only a hammer or monkey wrench in your hand In order to meet the demands of the Navy's rapidly expanding shore establishment, the Navy Department has begun recruiting for the newly organized construction regiment.

Composed of construction workers of all varieties of skill, the regiment will maintain naval bases outside the continental limits of the United States. Appointments are made in rating up to and including chief petty officer, depending upon age, experience and other qualifications. Members of the regiment will have a "real opportunity to work shoulder to shoulder with the Navy's fighting forces," according to Rear Admiral Ben Morrell, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Stratoliners

Those five beautiful Boeing Stratoliners, pride of Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., have been turned over to the Army Air Force for special work of a secret nature. Stripped of their luxurious fittings and with a very long range and high speed, these sky queens are being exchanged for other equipment of equal seating capacity.

Guns

Good news for America and bad for its foes is the War Department announcement that industry has now achieved mass production of the Army's new high service 105-millimeter howitzer. Persons who followed closely the German campaign in France and Flanders in the spring of 1940 will recall that the performance of the 105-mm. cannon is given credit for a substantial share in the quick and overwhelming Allied defeat.

An easily handled field piece, the 105-mm. howitzer has a range and power far exceeding that of the famous 75-mm. guns which played so important a part in the World War and which was still the standard American field piece prior to the German successes. The American 105 has the characteristics of both a gun and a howitzer and can be moved swiftly over road or field on its pneumatic tires.

Schools

Six new War Department civilian defense schools for the training of persons who will in turn be able to instruct enrolled volunteer groups of the Citizen's Defense Corps are soon to be established under the direction of the Chemical Warfare Service of the Army. They will offer courses similar to those given at the Chemical Warfare School at the Edgewood Arsenal in Maryland.

Present plans call for the graduation of at least 5,000 instructors who will have learned the fundamentals of extinguishing incendiary bombs, fire fighting, rescue work, first aid and decontamination of areas subjected to gas attack. The new schools will offer 83 hours of instruction in these subjects.

Since the first course opened at Edgewood last June, 508 firemen, policemen and directors of air-raid protection from 314 citizens in 40 states have returned to their home communities to coach local groups in air-raid protection.

Marines

The Navy now announces that due to overcrowding of present facilities, requirements for enrollment in the officers' candidate class of the United States Marine Corps Reserve have been revised to permit application only of college juniors and seniors and qualified enlisted men. Previously, all college graduates were eligible if they met age and physical requirements.

The present policy aims at the establishment of a reserve of officers to meet future needs. College men will be permitted to finish their schooling after their course at the Marine Training Center at Quantico, Va.

Omaha Looking Ahead to Needs of 1962 In $1,080,000 Airport Improvements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA, Neb.—Omaha is building an airport to meet the needs of 1962. Recent approval of a $1,080,000 project for additional improvements by WPA headquarters in Washington has given new impetus to the enterprise.

Although Omaha already has one of the finest airports in the country—an 848-acre field with an A-1-A rating—the construction still goes on.

The new WPA project includes extension of the runways, improvement and expansion of the underground drainage system, paving of new parking aprons for both planes and automobile traffic near the administration building, a paved taxiway from the administration building to the center of the field, further lighting improvements and grading of recent additions to the field.

In addition a radio control tower project is being financed by State Aeronautics Commission funds. Radio control is essential to defense since the airport has been designated as a military landing and service point.

In 1925 the present airport was established through the purchase of 196 acres of land, supplemented by further purchases in later years. In the fall of 1940, the citizens of Omaha approved a $500,000 bond issue for additional airport improvements. These funds started the "building for 1962."

A visit to Omaha Municipal Airport proves it a popular and busy place. Workmen are just completing a new parking area to accommodate about 600 more cars. United Air Lines, one of the four coast-to-coast routes, serves Omaha, as does Mid-Continent Airlines, running from Canada to the Gulf. The two have 18 schedules daily.

A center for air training, college, non-college, and private, the field is also the location of the local Weather Bureau headquarters. An Airport Commission appointed by the Mayor is the governing body for the field.

Pioneering is again under way in Omaha. When air freight becomes another "taken for granted" service—when giant passenger liners bring America within a few hours of the rest of the world—when family sedans take wings—Omaha will be prepared. For today, 1942, Omaha is building an airport for 1962.

French Art Slated For Nazi Scrap Pile

ZURICH, Switzerland (ONA)—The Nazis are planning to scrap French art treasures with a metal content to feed their war industries, it was learned today.

Reports from Occupied France disclosed that Prof. Jerome Simon of the Museum of Tours had attempted suicide after resisting a request that he list all iron, bronze or copper articles in the museum.

It was reported that the Nazi authorities in Paris issued the order regarding art treasures after directing municipal officials in the occupied zone to deliver up all iron park railings, gratings, grilles, chains, and other objects to the Germans for scrap.

Professor Simon, it was said, refused to supply the required list when asked by the Mayor of Tours, and was visited one night by Gestapo agents. After their visit he is said to have attempted suicide.

Der Führer Spricht: Nazis Please Copy

By the Associated Press

Gettysburg, Pa., Jan. 31

Adolph Hitler's speech yesterday went unmentioned in news columns of the Gettysburg Times.

Editor Paul L. Roy explained in a front page "ear" that the speech was "inconsequential and trite."

Atchafalaya Swamp Folks Attend Floating Church

Wide World-Associated Press

BATON ROUGE, La. — The fishermen, trappers and moss-gatherers in the tangled depths of the huge Atchafalaya Swamp at last have a place to worship—"The Little Brown Church on the Water."

The little floating chapel, built on an abandoned barge, noses along the hidden waterways of this 2,400 square-mile wilderness to give about 10,000 inhabitants one of their few contacts with the outside world.

It's a strange sight in the South Louisiana marsh country where hundreds of children never have seen a United States flag or an automobile or telephone, where most of their parents can neither read nor write and a stranger is regarded with suspicion as a possible warden or other agent of the law.

Suspicion at First

The swamp people welcome the "little brown church on the water," although they were highly suspicious at first of the Rev. Ira I. Marks, a Baptist missionary who came to New Orleans three years ago from Oklahoma City and became interested in them.

While studying in a Bible Institute, he worked at a clothing store during week days and preached on Sundays. He found that many residents of the bayou country were interested in having the Gospel brought to their tiny communities.

"I started out trying to carry on my job, take care of my pastorate in Jeanerette and preach in the marsh settlements all at the same time," he says, "but it was too much for any one man.

"We started a mission and I quit my job. One day a member of the Baton Rouge church asked if there was anything we wanted. I told him I would like to have an old abandoned barge lying on the bayou bank. He raised $300 to buy it."

The barge was equipped with a chapel and pews seating 200 persons, a loudspeaker system and living quarters. A launch was purchased to tow it through the cypress and willow-lined waterways to the isolated houseboat communities.

Services Radiocast

Soon the swamp folk began looking forward to its arrival. As it glides through the silent bayous, hymns and religious songs are radiocast and the people know the mission is back in the neighborhood.

When the chapel is filled, the amplifying system carries the minister's sermons to those on the bayou banks.

The church usually remains moored at one location for about two weeks and then moves on to another place. The longest jump so far has been 60 miles.

Beside the loudspeaker, the church has a 250-pound brass bell, the last one cast in the shops of the Illinois Central Railroad until the war ends the metal shortage. It was a special gift from the railroad's president, J. L. Bevan.

Nova Scotia School Program Includes Higher Teacher Pay

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Jan. 31 (CP)—Widespread changes in Nova Scotia's educational system, including increases in teachers' salaries, consolidation of some small rural schools and preparation of legislation for formation of larger school units, have been announced by Premier A. S. MacMillan.

A statement Jan. 27 announcing results of a three-day conference of the Council of Public Instruction here Jan. 21-23, when "the whole system of education was under discussion," said the Provincial Government will increase its annual grants to teachers by $25 and, in addition, pay a bonus of $25 annually to each teacher.

At present, provincial grants paid to teachers range from $75 a year to $340, depending on the type of license held by the teachers and their number of years' experience. The increase and bonus will apply equally to all grades of teachers, the Education Department explained.

WLB Ends Hearing In Aluminum Case

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—The War Labor Board has concluded its hearing in the north-south wage differential dispute between the Congress of Industrial Organizations' Aluminum Workers of America and five plants of the Aluminum Company of America.

The full board will consider the case at its next executive session, perhaps on Feb. 3, a board spokesman said, but probably will not issue its findings until some later date.

The company pays workers in its southern operations an average wage of 75 cents an hour, according to figures submitted by the management, and pays 92 cents an hour, on the average, to workers in the northern plants. The union had asked abolition of the differential.

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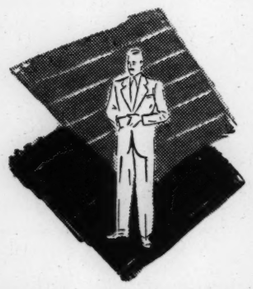

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U. S. Planes Vital to Halt Japan's Hit-Run Advance

By Maj. T. H. Thomas
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The bold Japanese thrust to New Guinea and the Solomon Islands extends their active front in the Southern Seas by over 2,000 miles. Bougainville, the island occupied among the Solomons, is about that distance east of the nearest occupied point in Celebes. On a line measured east and west, this new maritime front extends over 3,500 miles, i. e., from Bougainville to the western coast of Malaya.

If the lost continent of Atlantis were to emerge in an irregular lay-out of islands between Cape Hatteras (North Carolina) and Spain, and if we were to send out landing forces to the strategic points throughout this front,—it would give a fair idea of the scale of this far-reaching advance. The whole front reached since the attack of Dec. 7 would have to be drawn as an irregular curve, reaching north to Moulmein in Burma. This would amount to almost 5,000 miles.

In his forecast that Japan might be expected to conquer not only Singapore but the whole of the East Indies, Senator Tom Connally, (D) of Texas, in one respect went to the heart of the matter. He noted that throughout the Far Eastern theater of war Japan would have "air control from east to west."

It is by air operations, at present, that Japan is working toward that objective, and this new advance is the longest step yet taken toward achieving that clean sweep. Its strategical consequences also will be far-reaching.

Australia's Mistake

Australia was insistent on holding in its own right as an independent nation the German islands conquered in the World War; but in the postwar period it proved unwilling to set up the air or naval forces necessary to safeguard the mandate. This was in no way a failing peculiar to Australia: until the summer of 1941 the United States took no serious steps to safeguard the Philippines. However, as a result, Australia today is in no position to halt the advance by aircraft-carrier and transports that Japan is driving forward across a rather large section of the earth's surface. Only "local" resistance by sharpshooters and other indignant citizens can be offered; the white population is evacuated in advance from threatened points; and there is nothing on hand to stop the Japanese from pressing still further west along the southern coast of New Guinea.

Nothing is likely to stop them at any point in this quarter until there is a strong force of bombers to deal with Japanese troop transports, and fighting planes in sufficient number to challenge in earnest the flights sent up from Japanese aircraft carriers. Much turns on whether Britain is able to hurry forward the planes necessary to maintain the "western approaches" to the East Indian theater of war—the long stretch from Rangoon to Singapore and Batavia.

Even so, Britain could scarcely provide in addition the planes necessary for checking the Japanese advance from Celebes eastward. The Dutch and American planes on the spot have their hands full in dealing with the movement down the Macassar Strait. The planes necessary for this eastern front of the East Indies could probably come only from the U. S. A. Only planes now ready for service are likely to arrive in time.

To earmark for this task bombers still under construction in American factories can hardly be more than a sympathetic gesture. To send American troops to Darwin or Brisbane would arouse enthusiasm in Australia, but troops cannot stop the advance of aircraft carriers across the mandated islands.

Planes Vitally Needed

Only bombers and fighting planes can prevent Japan from taking over this whole island region and pushing still further east across Polynesia.

Prime Minister Churchill, in Parliament, expressed his doubts that Japan would attempt "a serious mass invasion" of Australia. But for an air operation, the southern coast of New Guinea is within point blank range of the northern tip of the York Peninsula. This is an unsettled region, almost 1,000 miles by land from the naval base at Sydney, and many hundred miles away from any of the settled regions which could serve as a base for an Australian counter-offensive.

For the time being, at any rate, there is little on the spot to stop a Japanese landing. The Australian Prime Minister has warned that the thing may happen, and Australia has ordered a general mobilization in order to defend its own soil.

This is one immediate result of the Japanese advance to New Guinea. Another is that from the points already occupied in New Guinea, airplanes and submarines can patrol the waters leading to Torres Strait, which separates New Guinea from the northern tip of Australia. This narrow passage is the only direct route by which (since Dec. 7) American ships crossing the Pacific can reach the East Indies.

The Japanese press bulletins have already announced that the route is closed. Mr. Churchill explained that: "The eastward approaches to Australia and New Zealand have been called the Anzac area and are under United States command. Communications between the Anzac area and North America are a United States responsibility."

It is a good deal more serious a responsibility with the Japanese in control of the waters leading to Torres Strait. It will be more serious still if they press on across undefended waters toward Samoa. Even now, ships bound for the East Indies will have to swing by the southern course clear around the continent of Australia—which means an additional voyage of 4,000 or 5,000 miles—very roughly, the distance from San Francisco to Japan. The time will be correspondingly longer, and the amount of "useful tonnage" available correspondingly less. All in all, the closing of Torres Strait—assuming that the Japanese claim is substantiated—will be a heavy blow to the part the United States can play in preventing the loss of the East Indies.

Hit-Run Procedure

One military expert consoles us with the view that the landing on New Guinea was a desperate effort on the part of the Japanese, which makes them weaker by "spreading out farther and farther."

Six weeks ago, they reached Pearl Harbor, but this spread scarcely left them seriously weaker. Their whole technique of long distance advances is a hit-and-run procedure by which, in each case, the hitter hurries forward. He moves on with the same forces that did the last job of hitting. The planes and transports and aircraft carriers which made successful landings at four places in Luzon early in December are not now riding in anchor off those same ports. They are not needed as garrisons in occupied territory. Having done one job, they move on to the next. In most cases the losses have been insignificant; the operations move ahead so rapidly because no serious opposition has been offered.

In the battle in the Macassar Strait, Dutch planes and the American bombers which survived the initial bombing of the Luzon airfields have shown what a little opposition can do. A substantial reinforcement of American planes would promptly change the whole picture. Without it, the same team of Japanese aircraft carriers and transports can make their way straight east to the Marquesas Islands which are now guarded only by the impotent Vichy.

These last landing points, in the Australian mandate, are almost directly south of two bases Japan has fortified among its Caroline Islands—Truk and Ponape. Almost certainly the attacking forces set out from these points—about 1,000 miles away.

From Bougainville, a similar hop would bring these same aircraft carriers to Fiji—which is a much shorter hop from Samoa. In two or three stages, also, Samoa could be reached from Wotje and Jaluit—the two easternmost island bases from which set out the expedition that did its work at Pearl Harbor.

It might seem easier to Japan to gather in the Marquesas Islands and the neighboring islands without noticing Samoa. They are nearer the Panama Canal than is Hawaii, and from the Marquesas Japanese submarines could establish a methodical patrol off the coast of Peru and Chile.

With the Marquesas Islands in Japanese hands American shipping destined for the East Indies would never leave port; what Mr. Churchill calls "the eastern approaches to the Anzac area' would be as untravelled as in the day of the Ancient Mariner. The southern route to the Anzac area would be barred to our shipping.

Not a ship, not a gun, not a plane, is stationed at any point between the islands Japan now holds and Samoa.

As things stand now, the advance to the Marquesas could be carried out with only insignificant losses.

If, however, strong reinforcements of American bombers and fighting planes are already nearing the East Indies, this argosy will never set forth. There will be work to do nearer home.

Necessity Again Mothers Invention

Wide World

Tractor Propelled by Charcoal and Ammonia

The acute shortage of gasoline in occupied Paris has led to the development of many unusual modes of conveyance. All sorts of untried combustible ingredients are being used to drive vehicles. This strange-looking tractor is propelled with the aid of a combination of charcoal and ammonia.

Russians in Donets Basin Claim 46 More Towns Retaken

MOSCOW, Jan. 31 (AP)—Red Army troops striking against newly broken German winter lines in the Donets Basin after deep Soviet penetrations through the north and at the center, claimed today recapture of 46 more villages and towns.

Radiocasts from Berlin warning western Europeans "what a Russian conquest would mean" shared the air waves with Moscow radio summaries of flanking and encirclement victories from Lake Ilmen to Ukranian granary gates.

The Soviet Information Bureau reported that the 46 towns newly recaptured were in the pincer zones of the central front and in the south, where the previously announced drive of a Soviet spearhead to Lozovaya had placed Red Army legions only 70 miles from the big bend of the lower Dnieper River.

A midway report said Red soldiers operating on the Leningrad front during the past two days destroyed 14 enemy blockhouses, eight enemy machineguns, and killed nearly 1,100 officers and men.

"The Hitlerites lost over 800 soldiers and officers killed" in a 48-hour action on the Kalinin front; 2,500 in the conquest of Sukhinichi, in the Kirov sector 150 miles southwest of Moscow, and suffered heavy casualties in other snow-covered battle zones, the Bureau said.

Seven locomotives, 100 supply-laden cars, two tanks, more than 100 trucks, an aerial bomb depot and other trophies were declared to have been added at Sukhinichi to the already enormous stores of captured German war equipment.

Ski-equipped planes of the Russian Air Force struck again and again in support of the ground troops.

"On Jan. 29 our aviation destroyed 139 trucks with supplies, six armored cars, over 40 carts with war equipment, four guns and three ammunition dumps," the Information Bureau reported. "Our aviation also dispersed and annihilated over a battalion (600 men) of enemy infantry."

[The German High Command's version of the battle in Russia said that German, Italian, Rumanian and Slovak troops co-operating on the eastern front have again inflicted heavy losses on the Russians.]

Russia Builds Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—Both the Moscow and Kuibyshev radios were recorded at the CBS short wave listening station reporting on extensive rehabilitation work undertaken in the areas liberated from German occupation.

The Moscow radiocast said:

"The collective farmers of the entire Moscow region are working hard in preparation for spring sowing, repairing tractors and all agricultural implements. Soon the collective farm fields will be green once more on a land liberated from the invaders.

"Now that the Germans have been hurled beyond the boundaries of the Moscow region, the people have begun to restore Soviet life to the towns and villages. Bakeries, car stations, waterworks, trains have again been set going. The inhabitants are being supplied with bread. Hundreds of small and medium-sized enterprises and industrial co-operatives are again coming into operation. They will produce increasing quantities and supply manufactured goods to the population."

The Kuibyshev radio reported in the same line that "the youth of the Soviet districts liberated from the German invaders are doing a splendid job in repairing the economy of the towns and villages demolished by the Hitlerite bandits. The youth of the Kalinin Railway Station have thoroughly cleaned out the station which was used by the Germans for a stable. In Soleshnavoi, Moscow district, the young folk have taken on the job of reconditioning the hospital. A young radio worker put three hundred loudspeakers into working order."

Civilian Plant Conversion Lags

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—Decreased civilian consumption, which provided 60 per cent of the American costs of World War I, has contributed little thus far toward meeting the costs of the present war production program, according to the Division of Industrial Economics of the National Industrial Conference Board in a study out today.

"Even in the second half of 1941, the volume of production for non-military uses continued at record-breaking levels," the Board said. "Our expanded war production during the 'defense' period was achieved largely by utilizing the previously unemployed margin of men and machines—that is, by drawing upon unemployed workers, by working overtime and more shifts, and by using equipment to a greater degree of its capacity."

Both Great Britain and Germany are drawing heavily upon civilian production facilities for war requirements, the Board says. In 1940, it adds, Great Britain obtained from 10 per cent to 20 per cent of her total armament production by the conversion of civilian facilities, while Germany obtained from 20 to 25 per cent of her war output by this means.

"Since Pearl Harbor," the report declares, "it has been clear that future increase in our production of war materials will be accomplished largely by converting industries normally devoted to the production of peacetime goods."

Peru Seen as Key Point In Japan's 'Colonization'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—The republic of Peru is one of the South American countries in which Japan has shown special interest in establishing settlements. The Nipponese colonies, though smaller than those of Brazil, are younger. This is explained, perhaps, by the recent demonstration of the fertility of Peruvian soil for cotton, so necessary for Japanese mills.

With the outbreak of war, Peru lost one of its best cotton clients, for direct communications between the two countries across the Pacific, never very difficult, had encouraged brisk trade. Many thousands of Japanese immigrants came into Peru to encourage the cotton-growing.

It is as well, however, not to ignore the explanation of those South Americans who have opposed this Japanese colonizing activity. They contend that Japanese settlement in Peru and Brazil was premeditated. They point out that Peru and the Brazilian state of Sao Paulo, where Japanese are prevalent, are in the same latitude, and believe the Japanese had in mind establishments of colonies right across the continent, along the courses of the great rivers, ready for the day when there will be all-water communication from east to west to avoid the deviations of Panama and Magellan.

This is mere speculation. Regarding the number of Japanese colonists, Peruvian official figures give an estimate of 25,000. It has been proved frequently, however, that many Japanese evade the census. On one occasion the community unofficially offered to provide 30,000 armed Japanese to put down the Santa Catarina rebellion. Recent and careful calculations place the number of Japanese in Peru at 50,000.

There are five well-defined areas of Japanese—Piura, Chimbote, Lima, and Callao, the Marañon River, and Madre de Dios. In all these areas the Japanese maintain their own primary and secondary schools with tuition in their own language. There has been substantial but legitimate trade in the supply of arms to the Peruvian army, so it is presumed that the Japanese in the country have their own supplies, also. Many rumors circulate to this effect.

It is known that many Japanese officers have settled in Peru, becoming big land-owners. There may be nothing significent in this circumstance, especially as Japan has always trained the whole of its manhood and placed it on reserve. The Peruvians, however, believe there is. They point to the wealthy Japanese estate-owners, for example, in the neighborhood of the Las Palmas aviation station and to numerous retired Japanese soldiers employed as servants in the barracks of San Martin, La Magdalena and Mariscal Cáceres.

In their great majority, the Japanese colonies are devoted to agricultural pioneering. A sizable minority is engaged in trade and small-scale industry. Their well-known methods of diligent application and of tenacity of effort allied to frugality of living make competition ruinous for others. Neither the Peruvian nor the Indian can be expected to stand up to them in production or trading.

This competition explains development of Peruvian aversion into a species of rebellion in May, 1939. Japanese business houses and shops suffered much damage. Their diplomatic representative intervened energetically. There were several exchanges between Lima and Tokio. The epilogue was payment of 10,000,000 Peruvian soles as indemnity.

Portugal Tries to Placate Axis and Allies

By David Walker
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal — Portugal feels that the shadow of war is drawing inexorably nearer. The attack on Pearl Harbor had direct repercussions in Lisbon. A few days later the last Export Line vessel sailed down the Tagus for New York, and Germany had lost a valuable link with the new world—a link that only a neutral Portugal could provide.

Finally, when Premier Oliveira Salazar told his people of the occupation of Timor by Australian and Dutch forces, and denounced the move the thin thread of neutrality seemed to have well-nigh snapped.

Portugal today is in perhaps the most delicate position in the world.

She is a neutral country, yet allied to a belligerent. By the terms of her traditional alliance with Great Britain she is under no obligation to declare war on England's enemies: but this imposes at the same time a particularly scrupulous adherence to the meaning of neutrality vis à vis the Axis.

Whatever their private inclinations, Portuguese businessmen must sell commodities to Germany whenever the German offer is better than the British one. The press gives exactly equal space to the official German and Soviet communiqués.

Headlines Strictly Neutral

Anyone accustomed to American or British wartime headlines cannot help smiling at the papers in Portugal which are almost inhuman in their detachment—here are the headlines from last night's evening paper, the Diario de Lisboa: "The Aerial War in Western Europe," "The Japanese Offensive in Malaya," "The Struggle Continues in the Philippines," and "The Course of Operations on the Eastern Front."

A sensational Cairo communiqué is headed "The War in Africa and the Mediterranean" with a subhead "The Military Situation."

These are the most neutral headlines in Europe today: indeed they are the only ones, for both the Spanish and the Turkish press show the influences under which they work.

In the Rocio, the great square of Lisbon, you will see a whole window devoted to British war pictures, with British captions: and 50 yards further along an equally big window in praise of the Luftwaffe, with German captions.

Portugal walks the tightrope of neutrality with the delicate skill of an artist who knows that one slip may be fatal.

In the second place, Portugal has rich and valuable colonies which she knows she could not long defend against any of the belligerents. The Portuguese Empire is hers by right of discovery, not conquest. Both Britain and Germany have annexed portions of it in the past, as have Belgium and France.

Though much has been lost, the Portuguese Empire is still far larger than most people realize. In area it is greater than France, Germany, Poland, Hungary, and Italy combined and its native population is twice as big as the population of Australia.

Were Portugal herself to be invaded, either from the sea or by land, she would continue the fight from one of her possessions. She is rightly proud of an Empire that was built by the greatest colonizers of their time and from none does she admit the right of occupation.

In the third place, Portugal is in an extremely delicate economic position. Thanks to the genius of Dr. Salazar, her finances at long last are in order: but her economy is at the mercy of belligerents. At the moment she is receiving 30,000 tons of coal a month from Britain, and should Germany decide to occupy Portugal she would get virtually none at all. On the other hand she sends fish oils and olive oil to the Axis, under an increasing pressure for more.

In a very hungry Europe she is in the embarrassing position of having enough to eat—but only enough for herself.

Vineyards Need Copper

Portugal's important wine trade is in danger of annihilation. To keep the vines healthy by spraying, 35,000 tons of copper sulphate are required each year and stocks in Portugal today total 10,000 tons. With great difficulty Britain has been able to send 2,000 tons of copper scrap. Just previous to America's entry into the war the Ministry of Economic Warfare in London had asked the States to send copper to Portugal.

That copper will not now arrive, and this country will lose a steady and traditional trade. Already London has forbidden the sending of wine to England. The whole of the Douro valley, with its thousands of acres of vines, is facing ruin.

What Portugal can and does sell is wolfram; and by a tragic irony of war the possession of wolfram is more embarrassing than the absence of copper. Wolfram is so precious for the war machine that at any moment a belligerent might, it is felt, throw the decencies overboard and occupy any country that possessed it.

Its cost before the war was roughly £130 a ton: for the last load of 180 tons that went to America, £5,000 a ton was paid. Agricultural workers in the north of Portugal, where it is found, have joined in a wild "Wolfram rush" which is upsetting the whole agricultural economy. Men who normally earn, as peasants, 1s. a day have been making, as amateur wolfram miners, up to £5 a day. At the present moment Britain is receiving slightly more wolfram from Portugal than Germany is; and that, too, is an embarrassment.

Those are some of the grave difficulties with which Portugal is faced. Portugal is often misunderstood in Britain and America because she has never advertised herself. Just as Dr. Salazar himself detests publicity but gets on with the job, so Portugal has continued quietly developing an Empire and said very little about it.

The threat of war now hangs heavily over both the country and her colonies. Whatever happens to Portugal in the coming months, it should be remembered that when she proclaims a desire for nothing but continued peace she speaks with probably greater sincerity than any other nation in Europe.

Britain and Portugal Agree on Timor Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Jan. 31

A Portuguese-British agreement whereby Portuguese troops are to take over the garrisoning of the Portuguese portion of Timor Island, just north of Australia, was reported by the British Broadcasting Company in a radiocast picked up by the CBS.

Dutch and Australian troops occupied Portuguese Timor last month as a defense measure against possible Japanese seizure. A shipload of Portuguese soldiers was reported in Berlin to have left the Portuguese colony of Mozambique for Timor in December.

New Mexican Tax Joke? 'Returns in by Feb. 1'

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M. (AP)—County Tax Assessor Dan O'Bannon has fooled 'em again.

Early this month he advertised that tax returns should be filed before Feb. 1. More than two thirds of the county's 23,000 taxpayers complied.

The deadline, set by law, really doesn't come until March 1.

Mr. O'Bannon does it every year.

Cracker Barrel May Return As War Affects Packaging

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—The war may bring a return of the cracker barrel to grocery stores, but that will be only one of a dozen ways in which foods will soon undergo changes in packaging and processing, food manufacturers reported here today.

Responding to a survey made by the Market Research Corporation of America, 102 leading food manufacturers and processors voiced the view that Army and Navy needs, scarcity of tin and other container materials, processing limitations and transportation necessities would alter the foods housewives buy, "from soup to nuts." Changes anticipated by the various manufacturers included:

1. A big trend toward concentrated and dehydrated foods. These take up less space, require less packaging. One food concern head said that feeding of America's allies and the peoples of Europe freed from Germany would require the shipment of foodstuffs from which water had been removed.

2. More staples will be sold in bulk, a development which would mean the return of the cracker barrel and the butter-tub to the grocery store.

3. Packages, where used, will be simplified and standardized. Instead of many types of jars containing jam, a few will be used. Larger cartons may be expected to cut down packing and transport expense.

4. Frozen foods may be in greater demand since, according to one manufacturer, "one car of frozen peas or spinach will equal eight to 10 cars of fresh-packed in hampers or crates." There is no commercial reason, he added, why seven cars of pea pods should be shipped when the housewife will throw all the pods away.

5. More substitute materials will be used, replacing scarce ingredients on the one hand and adding to the nutritional value of foods on the other.

Manufacturers said however, that the packaging problem concerned only about 25 per cent of the food-buyer's dollar, since more than 50 per cent of a housewife's dollar bill goes to buy meat, poultry, fish and dairy products, while bakery goods take another 9.2 per cent and fresh vegetables and fruits not in tins account for 14 per cent more. These products are unaffected by packaging problems, it was stressed.

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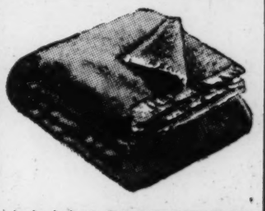
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Labor Enters a New Phase With Responsibility in War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—Labor in the United States is approaching a new era, assuming more stature and maturity as it increasingly demonstrates its ability to avoid strikes in wartime, according to the consensus in industrial and trade union circles here following the formation of the War Labor Board at the invitation of President Roosevelt to confer with him on matters affecting the workers and the war. Whether it recognizes fully its enlarged opportunities and responsibilities and takes advantage of them with the proper amount of circumspection remains to be seen, it was added by competent spokesmen.

The naming of the board was seen as signalizing that labor had reached another milestone in its evolution. The victory of Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, with the support of President Roosevelt, over the "backroom" efforts of John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers head and formerly chieftain of the C. I. O., to unify labor was seen as indicating the new type of leadership being turned out of the smelter of war effort and the progress of labor; as emphasizing that the time had come for the passing of the fire-eating, militant, uncompromising labor leader and for the emergence of the more moderate, reasonable and respected union head of the type of Mr. Murray, according to the view in labor circles here.

It was stressed, however, that workers owe the fighting Mine Workers head and other leaders of his type a debt of gratitude. They recalled that in the days before the words "collective bargaining" could be uttered aloud, labor was fighting for its very existence. Some one had to take a firm stand even at the cost of fatalities among workers, industrial hirelings and the police. Mr. Lewis did that job and did it well, it was declared.

Labor Picture Change

The picture has changed in late years, however. Labor's rights are widely accepted by the majority of the public and employers. Compromise is coming into the labor leader's vocabulary. Mr. Lewis' unyielding type of leadership is, therefore, anachronistic, it was held, and the view voiced that he will assume less and less importance nationally in spite of a worshipful following in his own union and of further dramatic attempts he may make to capture leadership and public imagination.

Another fundamental cause of Mr. Lewis' downhill slide was seen as his attempt to joust with President Roosevelt on matters of national and international policy, as evidenced in his espousal of the isolationist cause before the 1940 Presidential election.

When Mr. Lewis broke with President Roosevelt in the 1940 elections, labor spokesmen here recalled he started his decline from the pre-eminent position in the labor movement he previously held, got out of step with the rank and file of workers and lessened his personal control over workers. His retreat from the headship of the C. I. O. after the 1940 election in satisfaction of a campaign pledge further depreciated his stock.

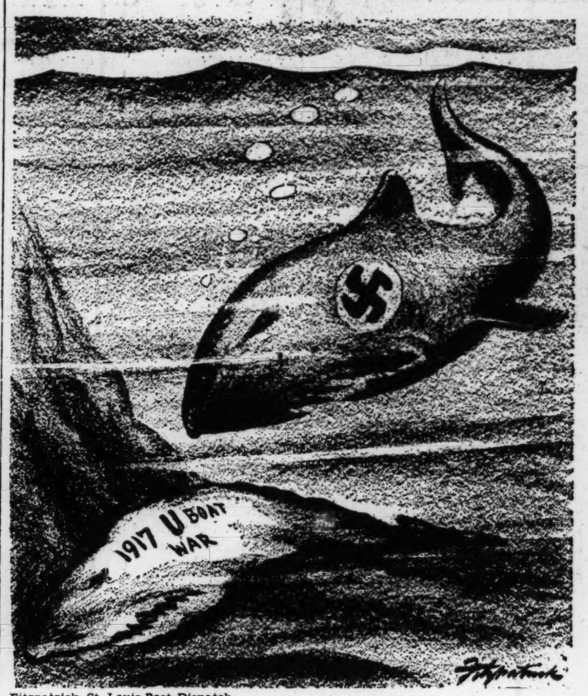
Lewis-Murray Break

The split between Mr. Lewis and Mr. Murray has been widening ever since the latter's election as C. I. O. head. It was no secret that Mr. Murray disagreed with the Lewis isolationist stand in the days before the Dec. 7 Pearl Harbor attack. Mr. Murray's victory over the mine workers' head in the labor peace fight has widened the breach to unbridgeable dimensions, observers hold, the triumph placing Mr. Murray in much the same position, as far as prestige is concerned, as that held by Mr. Lewis before he lost his grip on the C. I. O.

Mr. Murray is of different type than the picturesue Mr. Lewis. He is a constitutionalist as regards labor administration, insisting on democratic processes instead of the personal command and direction given the C. I. O. by Mr. Lewis.

Out of the C. I. O.-American Federation of Labor co-operation required by joint membership on the six-man board it is expected here that the two labor groups, thus working together more closely than at any time since the formation of the C. I. O. as an independent labor group, will be able to bring to an end personal differences, learn how to work together more harmoniously and find some common ground for agreement. All this will make actual unity of the factions easier matter when the time is ripe.

Cartoons in the News of the Week



Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Somewhere Off the Atlantic Coast

Thomas, Detroit News

No Time to Lose

Sweigert, San Francisco Chronicle

Call to Service!

Argentina's Course After War: Co-operation With U. S. Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Jan. 31—Continental solidarity and full co-operation with the United States should be the main objectives of this nation's postwar policy, according to the Argentine Section of the American Institute of Social and Economic Investigations, which has just completed an examination of the problem of "The War and Argentine Foreign Commerce."

This conclusion is reached after carefully considering the prospects for Argentine foreign trade—especially the marketing of its farming produce—in the event of either an Allied or Axis victory. It is recognized that an Anglo-American triumph will bring better conditions than those which would accrue from a victorious Germany.

[At the recent Conference of Pan-American Foreign Ministers in Rio de Janeiro, Argentina supported the resolution recommending a break in relations by the American republics with Germany, Japan, and Italy and numerous supplementary resolutions designed to integrate hemispheric defense and economy. Argentina has not broken relations as yet with the Axis.]

Argentina, it is made clear, must become more of an industrial state, importing technicians and skilled workers from Europe and seeking capital for factory development from the United States. It is thought that an "intelligent and reasonably selective immigration policy" will attract European service and labor, while "imperialistic designs" are seen to have been eliminated from the American capital market. Northern capital is said to be much more prudent and respectful toward foreign interests.

New Markets Developed

It would be preferable, according to the Argentine Section of the Institute, to make better use of domestic capital, but the creole outlook toward industrialization is still somewhat suspicious. In fact, Argentines are represented as largely ignorant of the fact that 46.7 per cent of the population is engaged in manufacturing and only 18.9 per cent in farming and cattle-raising.

As to the possibility of losing the European market, on which Argentine economy has depended so long, the balance, it is pointed out, is already being redressed by new business in the New World. The United States, Peru, Bolivia, Mexico, Uruguay—and others—are taking a permanent interest in Argentine produce. The country, too, is building up its own merchant marine to carry this produce.

More important, however, is Argentina's possession of the essential raw materials for building up a manufacturing industry. Where there is any shortage, this can be made good by neighbors, all working together in the spirit of continental solidarity. Development is necessary in every sphere—growing and acquiring the prime materials and building the manufacturing industries. Capital is required and this is only available from the United States. But:

"Argentina is not the only country with useful prime materials and exploitation facilities, nor is there anything exclusive in what we have. The advantages of co-operation with the United States will not come of themselves. We are not so indispensable."

Co-operation is more likely to be achieved, the Argentina Section declares, by following a decided policy, attending Pan-American conferences with the will to render frank and resolute collaboration and Congress backing up the Executive in strengthening relationships with the United States and other sister republics.

Discussing the hypothesis of a German victory the local students emphasize there is plenty of evidence to indicate what German postwar policy would be. The chief source of reference is the original unexpurgated German edition of "Mein Kampf" with its emphasis of a new European autocratic structure with an expanded population of 250,000,000 Germans drawing on the granaries of the Ukraine and other parts of Russia and southeast Europe.

Outook on Exports

"This new kind of Europe," it is considered, "does not offer bright prospects for our exports. . . . In case of a German victory, the Europe of tomorrow, with Russia and Africa, would be autarchical—and, if there was a shortage of any products, it would not be those of Argentina."

In the case of a British victory, "the prospects will be, perhaps, somewhat better, but not very much. It is true that Great Britain has purchased and continues to purchase chilled and canned meat as well as wheat and wool. All these consignments go to the armed forces but it will be a different picture when demobilization arrives. Then will be felt the whole weight of the economic consequences of the conflict and the exigencies of the Dominions after the great sacrifices in the common cause."

The Dominions, it is admitted, produce all the wheat that the Empire requires and "it is only natural they should be given preferences." Australia's wool production is three times that of Argentina and Britain has agreed to buy all wool from that country, New Zealand and South Africa for one year after the war. Argentina, it is true, is a good market for British textiles, machinery and coal, but, according to the study, its importance may be exaggerated when considered with British exports as a whole. Moreover, although victorious, Britain would be jaded by the conflict and prepared for great social changes, not to mention the high taxation which would influence consumption.

It is on this examination of the postwar prospects that the Argentine Section of the American Institute of Social and Economic Investigations arrive at the conclusion that Argentina must become American continentally-minded and seek its economic salvation through industrialization and in New World markets with the co-operation of the United States.

Shall Suits Have Two Pair of Pants? War Production Board Can't Decide

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—The victory suit is definitely in, but an unsettled controversy is: should it have two pairs of pants?

R. R. Guthrie, head of the War Production Board's Clothing Section, said yesterday WPB shortly would issue an order to clothing makers decreeing frill-less male attire. It has been held up while WPB figures out a design which would not render present clothing obsolete, while accomplishing the aim of saving wool.

WPB fears that if the victory suit outmodes the clothes now in haberdasheries and on masculine backs, a buying rush for the new models will follow which, said Mr. Guthrie, "would be fatal" to the aim of the victory suit.

So, leaving the two-pants question for future settlement, this is to be the latest in men's wear:

No vests with double breasted suits.

No pleats or cuffs on trousers.

No belted or fancy back coats.

No outside patch pockets.

No continuous waist band on trousers (the overlapping, collegiate variety waist band).

No inside bellows pocket (the little pocket inside your right coat pocket, in which you carry ticket stubs and small change).

Mr. Guthrie, questioned at a press conference about the two-trouser issue, fired the question right back.

"Would it be more advisable, in the opinion of the press, to limit each suit to one pair of pants or would this merely mean that men would have to buy a whole suit sooner?" he asked.

The reporters present voted for double pants, basing their judgment on the belief that the real pressure on wool will come not in 1942 but in 1943, when an army of perhaps 5,750,000 men will be in khaki.

Turning out only one-pants suits in 1942 would result in an immediate wool saving, but from the long-range point of view, the two-pants ensemble would be a better wool conservation measure, they reasoned.

Mr. Guthrie indicated he had almost made up his mind to a similar view.

'Good Neighbor' Beavers Balked In Move to Build Buffalo Dam

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 31—Under cover of a storm, three civic-minded beavers set out recently to build a dam for Buffalo. Ordinarily, they must content themselves with twigs and sticks furnished them by their keeper at the Buffalo Zoological Gardens, and they must have often looked wistfully at the young elm trees growing outside their domain across the moat.

Then came a blizzard that furnished them a clear path to the elms. So fast did the snow fall and so hard did the wind blow that zoo attendants were unable to keep the moat cleared out. One night the beavers saw their chance, crossed the moat on the snow's hard crust, and went to work on the trees. When morning came, they had cut down two elms.

Curator R. Marlin Perkins understood that this was not mischievousness, but still the elms were sizeable and the project had to be stopped even while the storm raged. He and the keeper, wise in the way of animals, proceeded to stick some poplar limbs in the snow in the vicinity of the dam-building activities. The beavers had a field day cutting down these limbs, which they mistook for trees, and went contentedly back to their dens after they had finished.

Now the moat is clear, and the three beavers remain in their den, eating their usual fare of small limbs and vegetables. The elms will be replaced in the spring, since Buffalo, unlike the beavers, prefers them upright.

Japan to Exchange Data on Prisoners

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP) — Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross, announced that he has been notified that Japan has agreed to an exchange of information regarding prisoners of war.

Information on the welfare of American prisoners, held by the Japanese, from Wake Island, Guam, the Philippine Islands, and other points in the Pacific, soon may be available to relatives, Mr. Davis said.

The Japanese Government also has signified readiness to exchange information concerning interned noncombatants "as far as possible."

As soon as American prisoner-of-war lists are received in Washington, the next of kin in the United States will be notified by the Prisoners-of-War Bureau of the United States Army, Mr. Davis explained.

He said the Red Cross is not the agency to which to apply, unless the next of kin is notified that the military man is reported "missing." The Red Cross then will send out a query trying to trace him through the International Red Cross.

Lists of interned noncombatants probably will come to the American Red Cross.

In anticipation of consent for shipment of food, some types of clothing and other comforts on a reciprocal basis, the American Red Cross is working on plans to send aid to Americans imprisoned in the Pacific area.

Montevideo Takes German

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Jan. 31 (AP)—Police have arrested Karl Heinrich Adamonsky, a German, and said he possessed documents intimating he is a spy in touch with the Nazi Party and with the German Legation.

You Can Have Initials Branded on Auto Tires

By the Associated Press

Akron, Ohio, Jan. 31

A leading rubber company (Firestone) announced it would brand automobile tires with motorists' initials to help combat thefts.

"While the brand of three initials may not be as picturesque as the Circle R or the Bar X brands of the cattle range, it serves the same purpose by establishing ownership," said the concern.

Its dealers and stores are being equipped with a special electrically heated iron, so designed that letters can be interchanged in a few seconds. The initials will go on the tire sidewalls.

War Risk Rates Cut to Australia

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—Marine underwriters decided yesterday, on the heels of allied naval successes in the Pacific, to cut cargo war risk insurance rates on shipments from the United States to Southern Australian ports to 6 per cent from 7½ per cent.

The lower rate, which goes into effect today, will cover cargoes moving through the Panama Canal and trans-Pacific to most important Australian ports, except Brisbane and Port Darwin, and will include New Zealand, and other points below the 30th degree of south latitude.

Pacific Coast cargo war risk rates, for shipments moving coastwise north of the Panama Canal along Central America, Mexico, United States and Canadian Pacific waters, will be ½ of 1 per cent. The rate had been ¾ of 1 per cent.

Rates on cargoes moving between Pudget Cound and Cape Spencer, Alaska, were cut to ¼ of 1 per cent from ¾. Between Cape Spencer and Seward the rate was cut to ½ per cent from 1½.

Price Raise Allowed On New Jersey Milk

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 31 (AP)—The State Milk Control Board upheld today an order by Milk Control Director Arthur F. Foran raising the price of milk 1 cent a quart to consumers and also increasing the price paid to producers.

The Board dismissed four appeals after four days of hearings. The price rises, originally scheduled to go into effect last Monday, had been automatically stayed by the appeals. As soon as the ruling was announced, Mr. Foran's office made plans to notify the industry to put the new prices into effect Feb. 5.

U. S. Has 21 Fewer Daily Papers in English

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—The United States had 1,857 English language daily newspapers in 1941, 21 fewer than were published during the preceding year, the trade magazine Editor and Publisher says in its annual year-book.

There were 377 papers in the morning field, and the afternoon editions ran to 1,480.

Resort Close to Buenos Aires Developed for Fruit and Paper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—You cannot stay in Buenos Aires very long before being induced to visit the Tigre Delta. It is here, through hundreds of square miles of islands, that the rivers come down from the great northwest and swell into the Rio de la Plata. It is here, every summer week end, that a large proportion of the city population seek cool rest and distraction.

Until a few years back catering for the holiday-maker was the main Delta business, and the islands were largely a wilderness of vegetation, many suitable for camping but few cleared for production. This all seemed wrong, for there is a generous sprinkling of good earth in the Delta and its development offered sound commercial opportunities.

This transformation is only now in full swing and without prejudice to the vacation industry—for industry it is, with hundreds of launches ceaselessly churning through the myriad waterways of the region. Holiday-makers and week-enders find the rural life of the islands more pleasing with the appearance of fruit plantations and rows of young poplars in whose development national paper manufacturers have placed great hopes.

A visit to the experimental station, maintained by the Provincial Government, explains much of the transformation. This itself is still very much of an oasis. It is located away in the fastnesses of the Delta, three hours from the fringe of the city, measured by a high-speeding, non-stopping motor launch.

Wilderness Reclaimed

It fronts on to the imposing Parana de las Palmas River, reclaimed from such dense growth that dynamite was required to root out the trees. Today sword grass has yielded to alfalfa and every kind of subtropical fruit tree grows where previously there was but a wilderness of vegetation.

The secret lies, of course, in the long-neglected good earth, but natural scientists have also played their part. A chunk of Delta soil, completely drained, is highly fertile. But, light and sandy, it is short of that nitrogenous content so necessary for cultivation. To remedy this, quick-growing legumes, sunflowers, and peanuts are planted and plowed back into the soil.

Having neutralized the acidity of the earth, the only remaining task is physical—to keep down the dampness. Sturdy dikes are built to keep out the river water in times of flood. With this protection it was not long before oranges, lemons, peaches, apples, pears, plums—in fact all fruit began to grow fast and well. Much of Buenos Aires' fruit today comes "from the Delta."

"Chatas" laden with poplar lengths are still a common sight in the river channels. These represent a special kind of poplar proved appropriate for the islands of the Delta. The native "alamo," to give it the Spanish name, has small resistance power and has cost the local investor much capital. So, a few years ago, clippings of a hybrid poplar were imported by air from Italy. These prospered and 100,000 additional clippings were ordered and distributed among the island producers, 100 apiece.

Poplars Grow Rapidly

The cuttings now come along automatically, for this class of poplar grows rapidly here. Needless to say, it is the national paper-manufacturers who have their eyes on the poplars. For them is opened up a vista of untold wealth in wood pulp and cellulose.

The experimental station provides an example of how the dreaded sword grass, or "corteza," as ti is known locally, is being expelled from the islands. Patches of sword grass, with its serrated edges and lush growth, have been allowed to grow freely—but only where other and better grass has been planted to try and smother it. Sweet Sorghum and Sudan grass, both good feed though not too resistant to frost, are to be seen today growing high above the "corteza." It may be that here the station has found an easy method of eradicating the worst weed of the islands.

Another promising industry for the Delta is wicker production. Nearly 60 classes of wicker (mimbre) plants were brought from France and planted under observation. Many of the wicker chairs and articles sold in Buenos Aires today are made from the raw material of the Delta—still only a week-end spot for thousands of city dwellers.

How Queen Is Saving Paper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Even Queen Elizabeth is conserving paper by using single, rather than double, sheets for her letters. And her envelopes don't match the paper.

Mrs. Edwin Hill Whitehead, of Richmond, President of the Virginia Branch of the Hugenot Society group of Manakin, received a letter from the Queen's lady-in-waiting, Helen Graham, expressing the Queen's appreciation of her election as an honorary member of the Society.

The letter is typed on paper of airplane texture and of note size. It consists of a single sheet only. The royal coat of arms is engraved in red at the top. The envelope is of heavier paper in a slightly different shade of cream and also carries the coat of arms on the flap.

The decision to elect the British Queen a member of the Society was taken following a meeting of the Hugenot Society here, addressed by Dr. John Baer Stoudt. He pointed out that Queen Elizabeth was descended from Nicholas Martiau.

The invitation to the Queen was sent through Mrs. Whitehead, President of the Virginia Society. A certificate of membership is being compiled for her as a special compliment.

The lady-in-waiting's missive said:

"Dear Madam: I am commanded by The Queen to acknowledge your letter of the 24th instant informing Her Majesty of her election to Honorary Membership in the Virginia Branch of the Hugenot Society of the Founders of Manakin in the Colony of Virginia, and I am to thank you for the kind expression contained in your letter.

"Yours faithfully,

"Helen Graham,
"Lady-In-Waiting."

'Victory' Industry Moves for Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pacific Coast

Following the United States War Department's recently announced policy of decentralizing vital war goods plants and locating many of them behind the natural barrier of the Cascades Mountains, two of the Pacific Coast's "Victory" industries were ordered moved from near-coast locations to the interior city of Spokane, Wash., late in January.

Ordered moved were the $20,000,000 aluminum rolling mills which were to have been constructed at Fairview, Ore., on the outskirts of Portland, and at Los Angeles, Calif.

The two aluminum mills were the first to be affected under the new War Department policy which had noted late in December that "many of the future defense plants in the Northwest (and the Pacific Coast) must be located east of the Cascade Mountains for obvious military reasons."

Signal Honors Go to Damrosch

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—Walter Damrosch, dean of American orchestra conductors, was guest of honor of the American Academy of Arts and Letters of which he is President, at a dinner last night in celebration of his birthday anniversary.

Arthur Train, President of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, parent organization of the Academy, presented a book of original essays, poems, etchings, drawings, lithographs, and other greetings from 150 academy or institute members to Mr. Damrosch.

"Instead of presenting you with a silver service, a bust of Mozart, a bronze elephant or a house on Fifth Avenue, we decided on something which could not be duplicated," Mr. Train said. "This is a book of which there is but one edition and a single copy, to which each of your fellow members contributed something of himself."

Men Lived in Arizona About 7,000 Years Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUCSON, Ariz.—Excavations at Ventana Cave, 110 miles west of Tucson on the Papago Indian reservation, have already proved that men lived in Arizona 7,000 years ago, along with several animals now extinct. The cave has also yielded proof that Arizona then had much more rainfall than it has today.

Ventana Cave was discovered only about a year ago. After a lapse of several months, excavation has now been resumed under auspices of the University of Arizona and Arizona State Museum. Ten Papagos of the Civilian Conservation Corps are doing the hard work under direction of Julian Hayden and general supervision of Dr. Emil Haury.

In the meantime Ventana was examined by Dr. Kirk Bryan of Harvard, the geologist who dated the Folsom culture in Nevada and Sandia Cave in New Mexico. He gave instructions for removing material in such a manner that he can examine it later and arrive at a closer estimate of just when Ventana's first inhabitants settled there.

It's 'Pigs for Victory' Now —Florida Farmers' Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Two hundred farmers of four counties around Live Oak Florida, have united in a "pigs for victory" pork-raising plan which they hope will inspire other farmers in the United States.

Paul C. Baechle, Secretary of the Live Oak Production Credit Association sponsored the plan. Farmers select from their present litters one "pig for victory" fatten it to bring a top price in the auction ring next autumn and use the money to purchase defense bonds and stamps.

"If every farmer in Florida, or in every State of the nation decided to do this," Mr. Baechle said, "they would be aiding doubly in this great fight against the world's present evils."

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Japanese Forces Begin Siege of Singapore

Continued from Page 1

forces were ready—having frustrated determined enemy attempts at infiltration through their lines in the past 24 hours.

The temper of the defenders was shown in the Washington communiqué which told how "General MacArthur and his troops paid no attention" to demands for surrender in a Japanese Air Force leaflet raid of Jan. 10 and how a new Japanese appeal yesterday, directed at Filipino troops, "occasioned much mirth among the Filipino soldiers, who are continuing their resistance with loyalty, courage, and resolution."

The original surrender demand was showered down on the defenders' front lines three weeks ago, on the day before the first major Japanese attack. Signed, "Commander in Chief, the Japanese Expeditionary Forces," it was addressed to General MacArthur.

"You are well aware that you are doomed," it said. "The end is near. The question is how long you will be able to resist. You have already cut rations by half. I appreciate the fighting spirit of yourself and your troops, who have been fighting with courage. Your prestige and honor have been upheld.

"However, in order to avoid needless bloodshed you are advised to surrender."

The new appeal, "to the Filipino soldiers," was printed on the back of the original leaflet.

"Dear Filipino soldiers there are still one way left to you," said the crudely written message. "That is to give up all your weapons at once and surrender to the Japanese forces before it is too late, then we shall fully protect you."

Berlin broadcast dispatches from Tokyo admitting that the Japanese assault forces in the Bataan Peninsula are being held back by General MacArthur's American and Philippine troops manning strong positions in the mountains.

These dispatches said the Japanese were unable to bring heavy artillery or motorized units into action in this terrain, but were making headway in night attacks.

The Japanese claimed they had won the whole northern half of the Peninsula.

Netherland Indies:

Batavia announcement said the Japanese have effected a landing on Amboina Island, site of an important Dutch naval base, midway between Celebes and New Guinea, and a furious battle is in progress.

The announcement described the Japanese landing as a "full scale invasion," but gave no other details.

Amboina is about 635 miles north of Darwin, Australia, site of a big Australian Naval base.

The attack was preceded by a furious Japanese assault from the air and the sea.

"This morning at 6:20 a. m. enemy ships and aircraft were shelling and bombing the island and the battle was raging everywhere," the Netherland East Indies High Command announced in a communiqué.

The High Command also reported that a Dutch warship keeping up the Netherlands schedule of hitting the Japanese fleet and merchant ships at a one-a-day clip, destroyed a Japanese submarine in Indies waters by depth charges.

The Dutch tersely announced that once again they had destroyed vital points in Amboina and vicinity—carrying out on another island the declared policy of putting to the torch or blasting their riches to keep them from falling to the Japanese.

Similar destruction was done to oil and other items when the Japanese invaded the Celebes, Tarakan Island, off northeast Borneo, and even before the Japanese sailed against the important oil port of Balik Papan, on the east coast of Borneo. The Japanese also have invaded the west coast of Borneo, landing troops at Pemangkat.

The official announcement of the High Command disclosed that the Dutch had shadowed for some days the Japanese convoy sent against Amboina and that their defenses were planned with knowledge of just where the attack would be made.

What's Mere War To Tax Collector

By the Associated Press

With General MacArthur on Bataan Peninsula, Luzon, Jan. 27 (Delayed)

One of the masterpieces of official understatement comes from a Bataan Province official in the thick of a full-fledged war.

Starting his annual report, he wrote: "There is a little trouble in Battan . . . which has caused some difficulty in the collection of taxes."

Japan:

The Japanese in a Tokyo radiocast claimed that six enemy transports were sunk and five others were set on fire or heavily damaged early this week in a two-day Japanese air attack on the Port of Padang, on the West coast of Sumatra.

Over New Guinea, Japanese planes were reported to be greatly outnumbering those of the Royal Australian Air Force in continued fighting. San Francisco dispatches, recording New Guinea and Melbourne radiocasts said a huge flight of 100 Japanese planes raided New Guinea on Jan. 20. One plane was shot down and crashed on a mountain top near Rabaul.

China:

Chungking dispatches said Chinese forces pressing an offensive in South Kwangtung Province are engaged in a bitter battle with Japanese troops for possession of the vital port of Waichow on the East River, east of Canton.

Farther north in Kiangsi Province, Chinese positions southwest of Nanchang have been heavily attacked by large Japanese forces, the bulletin declared. Fighting was said to be surging around a half-dozen towns in this area, but the Chinese were reported holding their ground.

In eastern Hupeh Province prowling Chinese motorized columns were reported to have blown up sections of railway 25 miles north of Hankow and intercepted a Japanese supply column.

French Growing More Restive Over Lack of Food and Heat

Continued from Page 1

special Cabinet meeting which decided on emergency shipments to areas where famine threatens. But as the Government cannot "invent" food, dogged pursuit of prescribed rationing is expected to continue.

The food situation has now become as bad as it can without danger of serious repercussions within the country. To assure all households of at least sufficient money to buy what is available wage minimums are being established by districts.

Trials of Correspondents

The combination of unheated habitation and underfeeding is not only undermining the nation's health but its political equilibrium.

Even though it is widely understood that the food shortage is due to the impossibility of importing millions of tons as in prewar days, this fact is sometimes forgotten in the present circumstances.

To give a minor case only of the discomforts suffered by all, this correspondent, after an unsatisfying luncheon in a restaurant formerly famous for its prodigality, is sitting at the time of writing in a room humid because unheated, with the temperature just about freezing.

He is wearing mountain boots, heavy socks, two sweaters, an extra-heavy overcoat, muffler, hat, and gloves, and his fingers are becoming numb from touching the typewriter keys.

In Vichy the American correspondents work in one heated room. Their living quarters are unheated except for those living in the hotel reserved for foreign diplomats which is the one of the rare buildings heated.

The industrial crisis through lack of raw materials and power is threatening to make the general condition of the country even more serious.

'Bum Shooting' by U-Boat

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 31 (AP)—A story of "bum shooting" on the part of unusually polite German U-boat crewmen was told by the 30 survivors of the tanker Rochester when they were landed today at the naval operating base here.

The tanker was sunk in broad daylight off the Virginia coast yesterday.

The 6,836-ton tanker, riding light, was torpedoed without warning. The submarine pierced the aft portion of the ship with two torpedoes and fired 13 shells at the hulk.

The first torpedo hit in the engine room and trapped three of the "black gang" there. Capt. A. L. Clark said the three men were instantly killed by the explosion or escaping live steam.

Captain Clark, a native of West Bedford, Mass., was not "too amazed" or "too confused," he said, because in the first World War two merchant vessels were sunk under him by enemy torpedoes.

L. J. Davidson of Little Falls, N. J., the chief officer of the tanker, owned by the Secony-Vacuum Oil Company of New York City, related that two life boats were lowered within six or seven minutes after the first torpedo struck. A second torpedo was fired into the port side of the stricken vessel a few moments later.

Then the sub came to the surface and hurled 13 shells, several of them missing their target, Mr. Davidson said, because the "Germans were bum shooters."

"Even though they couldn't shoot, they sure were polite," Mr. Davidson said, "for when the sub started shelling the ship we were between the two vessels and in the line of fire. The submarine waved us away and someone on her shouted in English 'get out of the way. We are going to fire.'"

Captain Clark said that if his ship had been armed the men might have protected themselves somewhat.

The skipper said he did not believe the submarine was large enough to cross the ocean, operate off the Atlantic coast and return to its home port. He would not comment, however, on the chances that a mother ship is being maintained for U-boats.

Good-Neighborliness Continuance Advised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—William Lyttel Schurz, acting assistant chief of the Division of Cultural Relations, United States Department of State, urged the Pan American League here recently not to relax its work to bring about better cultural relations with our southern neighbors.

If activities along this line were to be relaxed just now in the United States it would encourage some South American suspicions that winning the war is our one and only interest, declared Dr. Schurz, who has spent many years in Latin-American countries.

"We've got to live with these nations a long time after the war. The future value of our present program of cultivating friendship is of the most importance," he said. "None of them are our enemies. For that we should be grateful."

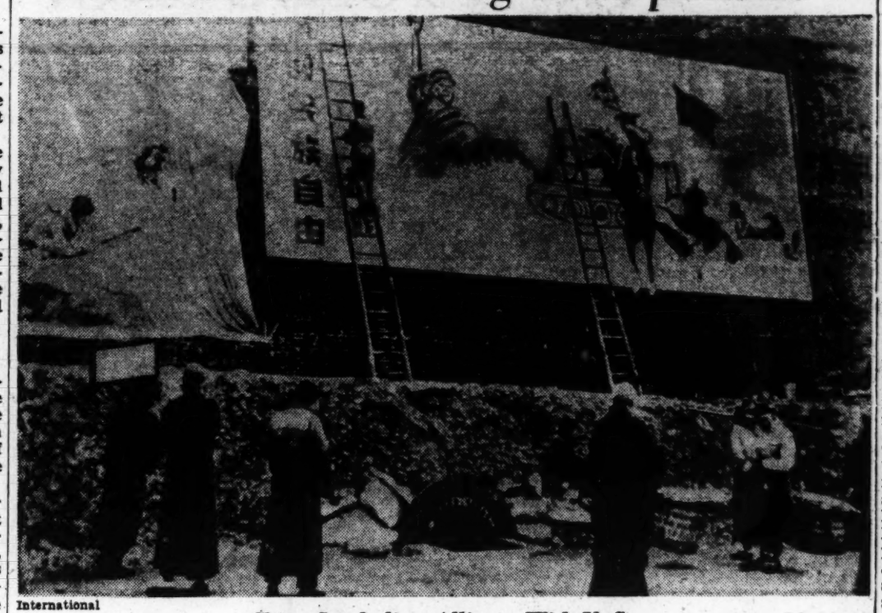
One barrier that hampers full friendliness between the peoples of North and South America is that of language, Dr. Schurz said. More North Americans should make a serious study of Spanish and Portuguese, not only in order to speak to our neighbors in their own language, but to be able to understand their culture and literature, he counseled.

Likewise, the Latin American could benefit by knowing more of United States literature and history, the speaker said. The first history of the United States written by an American was made available to South American schools only in 1941, he revealed. Up to that time all their histories of our country were written by Germans, French and a few English.

The exchange of students, professors and distinguished individuals has been a potent factor in breaking down barriers, but the ratio is 4 to 1 in favor of the Latin American, Dr. Schurz said.

He complimented the Pan American League for the manner in which it meets Latin-American guests of the United States at this "gateway to the United States."

Uncle Sam and the Dragon Clasp Hands



International

China Symbolizes Alliance With U. S.

China displays its pride and gratitude in its alliance with the United States in the war against the Axis in this giant mural on the embattled walls of Kunming, Chinese terminus of the Burma Road. The Statue of Liberty can be seen at the left of the mural.

Teeming, Colorful Washington Capital of Anti-Axis World

Continued from Page 1

the two great struggles that are going on today, one in the Atlantic and Europe, and the other in the Pacific and Asia. These struggles are the same struggle though they are in different parts of the globe, and the position of the United States between oceans with access to each makes it the natural center of the interior lines of communication between them. The United States can throw its strength in either direction.

There are other important reasons, too. One of these has just been shown in the Rio conference, in the gravitational pull which the United States exerts over South and Central America. These are sources of vast raw material wealth, too, and South America is about the only field left where war has not actually struck. America is linked by blood and emotion with Great Britain, particularly through the interpretation of contiguous Canada to the north which acts frequently as an interpreter between the two lands.

The war has strengthened automatically, and with no special desire on the part of the United States, the bonds between the United States and various parts of the Great British Empire. Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia has recently expressed this new attitude, and Ministers to the United States have been sent by many of the constituent Empire elements. Patrick Hurley, a former member of a Republican Administration, has just been named, in return, as Minister to New Zealand.

Only yesterday Walter Nash, newly appointed Minister from New Zealand, arrived in Washington.

All Languages Heard

There are other reasons for Washington's emergence into a major position in world affairs, its separation from the actual battles that gives it a favored atmosphere of calm and security; the reputation of unselfishness and detachment of the United States in world affairs which gives America a position of inevitable and enviable prestige. Of the countries fighting the Axis Powers, Russia is about the only one that has not been brought directly into the new super-Capital. But Russia has sent one of its ablest diplomats, Maxim Litvinoff, here in token of the importance of the city, and big supplies of military material are flowing out from the U. S. under the guidance of Washington, to the U. S. S. R.

Hubertus van Mook, Lieutenant Governor General of the Netherlands Indies, is the latest important anti-Axis official to come here. Field Marshal Sir John Dill is the personal liaison man in Washington between Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt. There are new special joint commissions of all sorts with Canada and other countries. Basic strategy for the war against the Axis is laid in this city on the Potomac, that George Washington selected and that L'Enfant designed.

So Washington today, far more than in 1917-1918, is a world city. The position it now occupies, many believe, will remain for good. All sorts of languages are heard in its drawing rooms, and representatives of many refugee governments are now centered here. When the plan of the future world is drawn up at the peace table at the end of the war, it will either be in Washington, or else it will be vitally affected by the decisions of Washington.

The superficial results of all this concentration of interest is the fact that you cannot get a hotel reservation in the Capital today, and that trains, planes and even busses to and from the city are crowded.

President Roosevelt yesterday bluntly told those persons living in the nation's Capital for purely social reasons to move out and make room for war workers who are coming in at the rate of 1,000 a week. And he expressed his opinion that his emergency powers were sufficient to take over not only hotels and apartment buildings, but smaller dwellings for war purposes.

Canada's Population Grows

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 30—A preliminary decennial census for June, 1941, shows that in the past decade the population of Canada has risen by slightly more than 1,000,000 to 11,419,896. The largest proportionate increase occurred in the Provinces of Quebec and British Columbia, while the sole case in which a decrease occurred was in the Prairie Province of Saskatchewan which suffered so severely from drought in a number of the intervening years.

Quebec is the pivotal Province which determines the representation of the House of the Commons of the sister provinces of the Dominion, by the British North America Act, Quebec is guaranteed in perpetuity a fixed membership of 65. Section 51 of the Constitution says that "There shall be assigned to each of the other provinces such a number of members as will bear the same proportion to its population as the number 65 bears to the number of the population. In this way the right of the French-speaking minority were assured of Quebec.

In the next election Saskatchewan's membership in the Commons will be reduced from 21 to 17 and that of Manitoba, another prairie province, from 17 to 14. The total membership of the House will be 238 instead of 245. Each of the 65 members of Quebec will represent about 51,000 constituents instead of 44,500 as they do in the present Parliament.

The population of Quebec is drawing near that of Ontario. The large English-speaking Province has still about one third of the people of Canada within its borders, its population having risen in the past decade from 3,341,683 to 3,756,632. There are now 3,319,640 people in Quebec compared with 2,874,774 in 1931.

Ontario's representation in the next Parliament will not be reduced from its present standing at 82 because of a qualifying clause in the Constitution which provides there shall be no change if the ratio of a province's population to the population of the whole country is not reduced by less than "one twentieth part."

The 1941 population figures by Provinces, with 1931 figures in parentheses:

Prince Edward Island 93,919 (88,038); Nova Scotia 573,190 (512,846); New Brunswick 453,377 (408,219); Quebec 3,319,640 (2,874,774); Ontario 3,756,632 (3,431,683); Manitoba 722,447 (700,139); Saskatchewan 887,747 (921,785); Alberta 788,393 (731,605); British Columbia 809,203 (694,263); Yukon 4,687 (4,230); Northwest Territories 10,661 (9,204).

Chinese Army Asks More Aid From U. S.

By the Associated Press

San Francisco, Jan. 30

Increased aid from the United States and other United Nations to help China win the common war against the Axis is urged in an article in the current issue of Soa Tang Fo, Chinese Army newspaper.

Six main steps necessary to a successful program of victory were listed in the article, presented in digest form over radio station XGOX in Chungking and picked up by the San Francisco CBS short wave listening station today. They were:

1. An increase in such military supplies as heavy munitions, gasoline, ammunition and aircraft.
2. Materials for railroad building and rolling stock.
3. Machine tools and technical experts.
4. Abolition of all unilateral or one-sided political and economic treaties and limitations on the sending of money to China by overseas Chinese.
5. Chemicals for industry and medical supplies.
6. Immediate release of all frozen Chinese assets in the United States, Great Britain, and the Netherlands East Indies.

Allied Navies

Continued from Page 1

wise commerce was necessarily last to be organized and the Nazi subs have hoped to get in their work before the necessary protection could be organized.

3. Nazi U-boats are engaged in harassing the least militarily critical and the temporarily least defended shipping routes because they have in recent months been overwhelmingly unsuccessful in attacking the most militarily critical and best defended shipping routes—those of the North Atlantic over which troops and matériel are proceeding without serious challenge.

4. This, perhaps, is the least Hitler could do to please Japan after his inability to fulfill his promise to take Moscow—a promise which helped get Tokio into war.

Hitler Defers 'Victory'

Now, in a broadcast from Berlin celebrating, one might say, his postponement of a Nazi victory for another year, Hitler threatens such an "enormous" increase in submarines that the United States will feel what these craft can accomplish.

As Prime Minister Churchill announced in the Commons this week, the American and British navies are working in intimate unity and Hitler's U-boat threat just doesn't seem to throw a panic in this direction.

Coincident with this speech, the Berlin Radio, in a communiqué described as coming straight from Hitler's headquarters, blithely proclaiming that "German submarines in continuing attacks on enemy supply lines in American and Canadian waters . . . have sunk 43 enemy merchant ships with a total tonnage of 302,000."

The fact is that with the sinking of the Rochester 16 Allied ships have been attacked in east coastal waters to date and 13 sunk, eight of them tankers. The total American tonnage lost does not exceed 72,000 tons and the Canadian losses add very little to that total.

Saved by Storm

The First Naval District in Boston explained that the Pan Maine had been saved from an actual attack by an enemy U-boat by an Atlantic storm.

"The ship," said the naval announcement, "had been previously reported attacked but it develops that this was not so, the premature report from the ship being due to the fact that a periscope sighted by Second Mate Melvin Hayes of Baltimore, and John Larnowicz, of South River, N. J., both former Navy men, was so close that an attack was anticipated. Periscope lost sight of after 5 minutes due to hazy weather."

The Rochester displaced 6,836 gross tons and was 435½ feet long and 56 feet 2 inches at the beam. She was built in 1920 at Sparrows Point, Md., and her home port was New York City.

Tanker Survivors

AN EAST COAST CANADIAN PORT, Jan. 31 (AP)—Twenty-nine survivors of a Norwegian tanker torpedoed in mid-Atlantic have been brought to port by a Greek freighter. They reported that six of their shipmates were killed by the torpedo explosion.

The survivors were rescued after 30 hours in a lifeboat.

Cape May's Canal Close to Construction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 31—Federal authorities are ready to begin construction on March 1 of a canal across the tip of Cape May County, the southern terminus of New Jersey, according to announcement by Gov. Charles Edison, if the necessary land is provided by the State and other details coincidental to the project can be worked out.

It's One War, One Foe, United Nations Agree

Continued from Page 1

pore are reported to have supplied more than 3,000 Chinese laborers through the instrumentality of a newly formed Chinese Mobilization Council.

Significant Points

The attitude of the Chinese must be regarded as especially important at points where the native population, unlike that of the Philippines, has not been completely co-operative with their white associates whom they have at times regarded rather too much in the light of masters. Japanese propaganda has failed in its efforts to convince the Chinese that they are a "semi-colonial people" who have been subjected to exploitation by the white race. The National Government resents any intimation that it has not been successful in safeguarding Chinese rights since its formation in 1937 and Kuomintang overseas branches have shown themselves fully competent to out-propagandize the Japanese among the uniformly sturdy, intelligent Chinese who sought their fortunes outside their native land.

Unquestionably the achievements of the American airplanes and pilots now serving China have proved the best sort of publicity for the Allied cause. Over a period of months, publicity given to these planes was of negative value.

"Where are the American planes?" asked the people of Chungking last summer as they saw flight after flight of Japanese bombers come over and drop their deadly loads without hindrance except for rather ineffectual anti-aircraft fire.

The Burma Road, too, was raided without any sign of the much-touted American pursuit planes manned by volunteer United States pilots.

Revised Opinion

But when these planes went into action, adverse sentiment shifted quickly. Although the P-40's were obsolete by standards either of the United States or of the European warfronts, their action in a single week accountd for an official total of 59 Japanese planes, including not less than 24 bombers, with a loss of only 10 planes and three pilots. The actual total including Japanese planes bombed on the air fields was believed to exceed 100. After long years of "taking it and not dishing it out" this was just the thing needed to cheer Chinese spirit and restore faith in the American aircraft which have always been the backbone of every effort to build up a Chinese air force.

Coupled with this, and its promise of much more extensive aerial raiding against the Japanese in the near future, there has been less visible, less publicized, but probably no less concrete strengthening of Chinese land arms by Allied weapons. The recent success at Changsha is attributed in considerable degree to the fact that the Chinese seem to have received and well employed a quantity of light artillery, probably from the United States. Artillery and aircraft have been the Chinese conspicuous lacks. If these can be steadily filled, there can be no question of the strengthening effect on a Chinese morale never really low except for that historic moment of discouragement when Britain allowed access to the Burma Road to be shut off for three months.

Burma Road's New Status

As the Chinese, and others, see the Burma Road now, it constitutes a true Allied—not merely Chinese—communication lifeline into the heart of East Asia. By improving and maintaining this line the Americans and the British can lighten their Japanese problem by keeping at least three-quarters of a million Japanese troops tied up along a 3,000-mile front from Singapore to Manchuria. Moreover, a million tons of shipping a month are required for the maintenance of such a force—and it is shipping which will feel the pinch quickly if present Allied naval and aerial operations continue to hack away at supply vessels Japan is not competent to replace quickly. Here, too, lies the importance of keeping Rangoon in Allied hands.

China's free territories offer themselves as bases for any sort of operations — preferably aerial — which the Allies may wish to conduct in the Far East. These operations might easily take on a suddenly sensational character. For example, far from approaching the Shanghai area from the sea, this vital territory might be the object of attack from the upper Yangtze River and the invaders pressed into the sea in accordance with the pattern China has longed to see developed.

The one thing the Chinese ask is that the Allies work with the territory and the man power available. There can be no diminution of present help; instead, China feels, it must be constantly increased. For the Chinese argue that if the Japanese are allowed to consolidate present gains it can be only a matter of perhaps three months at most before they attack Russia on the Siberia front. But they believe that if Japan is quickly hit hard while it is spread out thin, the Eastern jeopardy to Russia can be permanently removed and all Russian attention can be concentrated on the counterattack against Hitler.

Map of Singapore Served With Pot Roast—For Doodlers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JOLIET, Ill.—"Week-end special: Yankee pot roast, with enlarged map of Singapore area."

The idea, offered free to restaurant menu-makers, comes from the American Institute of Laundering here. Tablecloth doodling, say these experts in restoring bedoodled linen to whiteness, has taken a distinctly military turn. After scanning reports from scores of laundries and line supply houses, the Institute staff has become convinced that 90 per cent of the doodling today is concerned with war strategy. On the tablecloths of the Nation, amateur strategists are showing each other how this Nation's armed forces should dispose of their troops, airplanes, tanks, and so on.

So why shouldn't the restaurant people cater to this habit and offer facilities for cartographic doodling? Let outline maps be traced on the tablecloths and give the amateur generals a ready-made field of operations, say the laundry folks. The doodlers can fill in the details. Strategic mistakes will disappear in the wash.

The outlines offered will, of course, vary with the news. One day it will be the Russian front, with roast lamb, as a special. Next time it will be the Libyan battle area, with corned beef and cabbage, perhaps.

The laundry people, having inspected plain and fancy doodling of a military character, are by no means convinced that a path to victory is being sketched on the Nation's table linen. On the contrary, as amateurs themselves, they say that most of the strategic gems they catch on the way to the wash would hardly get the Navy into deep water, nor the Army off parade grounds. But they see no reason for not encouraging this well-meant thinking. If people enjoy doodling, why not encourage them to do it on a high intellectual plane, say the laundry technicians to their patient clients, the restaurateurs.

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The Home Forum

A Bird Lover's Paradise

NOT FOR BIRD-WATCHERS, intent on spotting rare and unusual specimens, but simply for bird-lovers, content with the humbler birds' activities, does the Dal Lake in Kashmir provide an endless variety of interest. All round its edges, clumps of bulrushes and a mass of the large lotus give shelter to innumerable sorts of water birds; and on the little islands and bordering fruit gardens can be seen such fascinating birds as hoopoes, golden orioles, and paradise fly-catchers.

First favorite, I think, is the kingfisher. Not the large pied sort (although he, too, is here) but the tiny fellow, greeny-blue and rust, who streaks to and fro low down on the water, uttering his business-like shrill whistle. Tame up to a point, he will fish quite near one, from the chain that secures the houseboat (one's own delightful summer home), cocking a watching eye for any unwary movement which betrays too close curiosity about his activities, streaking away like lightning if he becomes suspicious. Quaintest of all it is to see him delicately poised on the most perfect natural perch—the greeny-mauve bud of the pink lotus flower. With big beak and stumpy tail, he is so squat and yet so neat, beautiful in movement and color.

* * *

Strange contrast to him in every way is a large dun-colored fisher-bird, by name unknown to us, who perches on a willow stump near by. Grotesque in form and method, he is a laughable sight and well worth watching. From a thick humpy body, he suddenly shoots out a long and unexpected neck, topped by a huge scissor beak which picks its catch expertly from the weed below him.

Another large water-bird we came to know was the pheasant-tailed jaçana. These birds are conspicuous by their white wings, with serrated edges of darkest brown and wonderful tail feathers in similar color—a striking sight when flying. Their peculiar call is a plaintive *mee-ow*, like a hungry cat. A bit of a bully is this creature, always chasing off our favorite moorhen from the best feeding-grounds. A plain but confident little person, this latter. To our delight, we met her on the lake one day, trailing around an enormous brood of no less than nine! And assisted in the onerous duty of watching over and feeding them by an equally energetic little mate. The chicks were so tiny that one would scarcely have thought them capable of swimming at all. But they were trustfully and competently following their parents, popping in and out between the big lotus leaves.

* * *

As an alternative to watching the water-birds from our roof, we often sat beneath the fruit trees on the island to which our houseboat was moored. Here we were lucky enough to have a pair of golden orioles nesting in a wild pear tree. Sitting in its shade, we were able to watch the family. In the mornings, we awakened to hear their happy flute-like call, and saw the pair of them chasing each other gaily round the willows before the serious duties of parenthood began. Then either cock or hen was always on duty; and many were the successful scraps they had, driving off crows and even large kites, who circled overhead in the hope of robbing the nest.

The nest itself was only some ten feet away from, and five feet above, the place where we generally sat. But we never actually spotted its location until it was eventually given away by the excited twittering of the hungry chicks whenever the parents approached with food. After that, we watched it daily; and at last, since the chicks did not seem to mind our presence at all, we climbed onto a table to get a glimpse inside the nest. A fascinating sight! Three well-grown chicks, already with beautiful yellow and brown wings, were packed into the small space as neat and tight as sardines, their eyes winking wonderment at us, but innocent of fear. The next day, two of them clambered out and, greatly daring, reached a twig just above the nest. Tentatively they stretched themselves, discovered and shook out their wings. At night, they were snug and safe in the nest again. On the third day after this, the most enterprising chick clambered up on a branch well above; and I found him craning his fluffy neck toward the sun and trilling his first joyous song to the morning. A happy new life had begun.

* * *

Hoopoes, too, came to this island, not to nest, but to rummage with their long sharp beaks in the soft spongy grass. Immaculate birds these are, with their highly-glazed and banded plumage and the fan-shaped, feathery crest, which springs up at the first sign of alarm. Another less frequent visitor was the paradise fly-catcher. How we wished he would come more often and linger when he did! But these birds are purely arboreal and keep to the shade of woods. Strange that the hen, and the young cock, too, should have a blue head, and rust-red tail plumage; while the grown cock, although keeping the glossy blue head and displaying this color beneath his wings and tail, rejoices for the rest in the proud splendour of purest white. The flash of the long trailing tail, so conspicuous in the deep shade of a wood, is generally all that one sees of this fascinating bird; for he flits incessantly from tree to tree with a speed which gives little chance to watch him closely.

* * *

Very different are the habits of another favorite of ours, the bee-eater. Not the commoner, all-green type, but the "European" variety which, strange as it may seem, is seen everywhere in Kashmir. These birds are exquisite in coloring and movement, and we shall not easily forget the thrill of pleasure with which we first saw them wheeling and soaring in the evening sky, the sun lighting up the pale turquoise blue of breast plumage, the rust and yellow of wings and back forming a startling and lovely color combination. Their flight alone is beautiful to watch; for they often seem concerned, not so much with the business of catching the insects on which they depend, but simply with the zest of flight for its own sake. Every evening they swoop and circle and twist high above the water, volplaning steeply to its surface, then sharply darting upward again, uttering mellow little chirrups of pleasure, as they revel in the joy and grace of perfect movement.

R. B.

Not All the Fluttering Things

Not all the fluttering things
have ventured forth
to lands of warmer hours,
where they may dip
into the gentle pond and brook.
Not all the rising wings
have left the north
for lands of flaming flowers,
where birds may sip
far from lands that they forsook.
Here all that's summer comes,
and will not go,
staying the whole long winter, through
the days of white and dark and blue,
for only small unwanted crumbs
thrown on the snow.

JOSEPH JOEL KEITH

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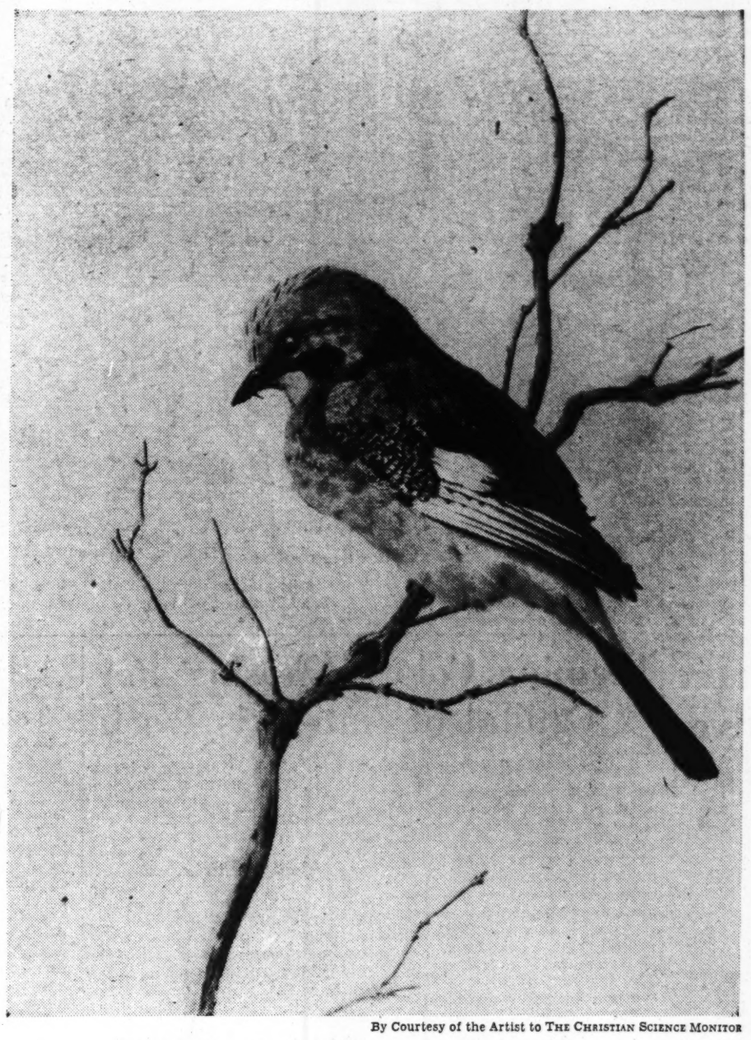
Thomas Jefferson's Band

MR. JEFFERSON played the violin diligently for years, practising, he says, three hours a day over a long period. When traveling, he habitually carried the type of small violin called a kit, for the sake of employing his odd moments in practice. He is represented as having a keen virtuoso taste in music; but this again is uncertain, for nearly every youth in the social life of that day was some sort of township expert on the fiddle, and there is no clear evidence that Mr. Jefferson's taste and skill were much above the average, and there is a little—a very little—to show that it was not. After the battle of Saratoga, the prisoners of General Burgoyne's army were concentrated in Virginia, some in Mr. Jefferson's neighbourhood, where he treated them with great kindness and hospitality. Among these was an English captain named Bibby, who fiddled duets with Mr. Jefferson, and said he was one of the best violinists he ever heard. Still, Captain Bibby's heart was warmed by circumstances; and besides, no one really knows how well qualified he was to have an opinion. On the other hand, after Mr. Jefferson had set up housekeeping at Monticello, he wrote to a European correspondent whose name is unknown, asking him to look up some amateur musicians in the labouring class, and send them over; and in this letter one must remark with doubt the rather special character of the ensemble he contemplates setting up. "The bounds of an American fortune will not admit the indulgence of a domestic band of musicians, yet I have thought that a passion for music might be reconciled with that economy which we are obliged to observe. I retain among my domestic servants, a gardener, a weaver, a cabinet-maker and a stone-cutter, to which I would add a vigneron. In a country where, like yours, music is cultivated and practised by every class of men, I suppose there might be found persons of these trades who could perform on the French horn, clarinet or hautboy, and bassoon, so that one might have a band of two French horns, two clarinets, two hautboys and a bassoon, without enlarging their domestic expense." . . .

However, tradition says that Mr. Jefferson was a good musician, and that he loved music there can be no doubt.—ALBERT JAY NOCK, in "Jefferson." (New York: Harcourt Brace.)



By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE BUTCHER BIRD": *A Drawing by Oliver K. Heywood*

HERE IS A BIRD which may not be thoroughly familiar to some American bird-lovers. For the reason that it is the Great Gray Shrike, or "Butcher Bird," a frequent winter visitor along the eastern shores of England and Scotland. It is common, too, over a large part of the European continent, ranging as far as Siberia. The authorities, speaking with frankness, describe the Butcher Bird as aggressive in manner and with a song to resemble somewhat that of the starling.

The portrait of the Butcher Bird was made by a youthful English guardsman, Oliver K. Heywood, whose favorite hobby from childhood has been the close study of the movements and habits of birds. Through the years at Eton and Cambridge, right on to the present arduous days in the service of his country, it has been his pleasure cleverly to reproduce the features and forms of the birds in these drawings done with pen and brush.

"Pourquoi as-tu douté?"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

TOUTES LES SITUATIONS inharmonieuses qui se rencontrent sur le plan humain peuvent être réglées par la compréhension de la Vérité toujours présente. Il n'existe ni mal incurable, ni défaut incorrigible, ni peine amère et profonde qui ne puisse se guérir si l'on comprend bien le fait spirituel de l'omnipotence divine. Dans sa deuxième épître aux Corinthiens Paul mentionne ses prières pour la guérison, et la promesse qu'il reçut de Dieu (12:9): "Ma grâce te suffit; car ma force s'accomplit dans la faiblesse." Il nous faut admettre que cette promesse s'applique à tous nos besoins. Elle chasse les pensées de découragement, de solitude, de désespoir. Elle console les cœurs affligés, satisfait les bons désirs et nous donne l'assurance que Dieu prend soin de Ses enfants avec le plus grand amour.

Nul ne peut raisonnablement nier l'indéfectible vérité que voici: Dieu, l'Entendement divin, est la cause primordiale de toute existence, et Son univers obéit aux immuables lois de l'harmonie ou de la perfection. Ce qu'il y a de plus nécessaire aujourd'hui, c'est l'application pratique de cette vérité spirituelle dans les circonstances humaines; et pour une tâche aussi importante, la Science Chrétienne nous donne la norme correcte en nous révélant l'infinie perfection de l'Entendement éternel, où tout est inclus. La Science Chrétienne déclare que Dieu et Ses idées sont les seules réalités. Elle ne cesse d'appuyer sur le grand fait que le prétendu mal, même s'il paraît terrible pour le sens matériel, est au fond irréel, sans pouvoir, inexistant. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit dans son *Message to The Mother Church for 1901* (pp. 12, 13): "Le mal n'est ni une qualité ni une quantité; ce n'est pas une intelligence, une personne ou un principe, un homme ou une femme, un lieu ou une chose, et Dieu ne l'a point créé." Cette déclaration s'accorde avec une parole du Christ Jésus concernant le diable ou le mal (Jean 8:44): "Quand il profère le mensonge, il parle de son propre fonds, parce qu'il est menteur et le père du mensonge."

Nous devrions tous cultiver une foi plus profonde à l'égard de Dieu, lequel est infiniment capable de subvenir à tous nos besoins; or la vraie base de cette foi, c'est la compréhension scientifique spirituelle de Dieu, de Son unicité, de Sa totalité. Il nous faut avoir une plus grande confiance dans le pouvoir et la bonté de Dieu, qui peut guérir toutes nos maladies, satisfaire nos aspirations cachées et nous révéler la grandeur de l'existence véritable. Le Christ Jésus démontrait constamment que la puissance divine guérit les humains, les guide et les sauve. Le reproche qu'il adressait à Pierre renfermait une leçon pleine de tendresse, dont nous pouvons tous faire notre profit (Matthieu 14:31): "Homme de peu de foi, pourquoi as-tu douté?"

Apprenant par son docteur qu'il souffrait d'une maladie grave, peut-être mortelle, un jeune homme se résolut à faire une cure de repos, à changer complètement de climat; mais au bout de deux ans, aucune amélioration ne s'était produite. Alors quelqu'un lui recommanda le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*), par Mrs. Eddy, et après avoir hésité, il consentit à le lire. S'absorbant dans les vérités spirituelles qu'expose ce volume, au bout de six semaines il se trouva complètement guéri. Des faits semblables illustrent d'une manière pratique l'œuvre de guérison qui s'accomplit grâce à la Science Chrétienne — Science révélant à l'humanité l'immuable perfection de Dieu et de l'homme.

L'action de la divine loi d'harmonie corrige et fait disparaître les faux concepts du pseudo-entendement charnel. En présence de la Vérité, l'erreur s'évanouit, comme disparaît sur le plan humain une erreur de calcul qu'on a découverte et corrigée. Tant qu'elle subsiste, cette faute semble cacher la réponse correcte; mais lorsqu'on voit qu'il s'agit d'une erreur, elle disparaît tout simplement, car elle n'a jamais été réelle. C'était une faute, donc une chose nulle. Il en est ainsi de tous les concepts erronés.

L'Entendement éternel guérit les conditions inharmonieuses, qu'il s'agisse de maladie, de manque ou de péché. Rien ne peut rendre malade, pauvre ou pécheur l'homme créé par Dieu à Sa propre ressemblance. L'homme et l'univers spirituel sont à jamais maintenus dans la perfection par l'immuable loi divine; aussi n'existe-t-il rien dont l'homme de Dieu doive être délivré.

Dans l'univers de Dieu, tout est soumis à Sa loi. L'activité, le bonheur réels procèdent toujours de Dieu et sont inhérents à la Divinité. Tel est le fait maintenant même. Ne pensons pas que l'existence soit matérielle, qu'elle embrasse un triste passé et un redoutable avenir. Reconnaissons qu'en réalité l'existence est l'expression infinie de l'Entendement éternel, ce qui en assure à jamais l'harmonie. Quand nous identifions notre vrai moi avec l'idée spirituelle de Dieu, nous rencontrons naturellement le bien. Notre unicité fondamentale avec Dieu est la vraie base sur laquelle nous pouvons établir en toute sécurité notre réalisation de l'harmonie. Nous trouvons le repos dans la douce assurance que la perfection spirituelle est toujours proche; nous pouvons sentir la présence et l'activité de l'Amour divin. Le néant du prétendu mal se prouve par la compréhension scientifique de la totalité et de l'unicité divines. Ainsi s'obtient la victoire sur les sens matériels.

L'enfant de Dieu est à jamais parfait. Comprenant ce fait spirituel, ayant le grand bonheur de savoir que Dieu est toujours proche, nous montons jusque dans les sphères de la certitude spirituelle, où nous pouvons déclarer avec joie que les choses données par Dieu ne sont jamais reprises; que Son enfant bien-aimé ne saurait être privé des bénédictions qu'Il accorde.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

"Wherefore didst thou doubt?"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE IS no inharmonious situation in human affairs which cannot be adjusted through the understanding of ever-present Truth. There is no incurable disease, no ineradicable sin, no deep-seated grief that cannot be healed when the spiritual fact of God's omnipotence is clearly understood. In his second epistle to the Corinthians, Paul tells of his prayer for healing and of God's promise (12:9), "My grace is sufficient for thee: for my strength is made perfect in weakness." This promise should be accepted as applicable to all human needs. It dispels thoughts of discouragement, loneliness, despair. It comforts longing hearts, satisfies righteous desires, and brings certain assurance of God's all-loving care for His children.

No one can deny the inexorable truth that God, divine Mind, is the primal cause of all existence, and that His universe is governed by unchangeable laws of perfection and harmony. Today's great need is the practical application of this spiritual truth to human affairs, and the revelation of Christian Science is supplying the correct standard for this important task, since it discloses the infinite, all-inclusive perfection of eternal Mind. Christian Science declares that God and His ideas are the only realities. It iterates and reiterates the spiritual fact that so-called evil, regardless of how terrifying it may appear to material sense, is unreal, powerless, nonexistent. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in her Message to The Mother Church for 1901 (pp. 12, 13), "Evil is neither quality nor quantity: it is not intelligence, a person or a principle, a man or a woman, a place or a thing, and God never made it." This statement is in accord with the characterization of devil, evil, given by Christ Jesus (John 8:44), "When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it."

We all need to cherish greater faith in God's infinite ability to meet all human needs, faith based upon scientific, spiritual understanding of the actual oneness and allness of God. We need to trust more deeply in God's ability and willingness to heal all our diseases, to satisfy our unspoken longings, to reveal to us the grandeur of true existence. Christ Jesus constantly demonstrated the power of God to heal, guide, and save. His rebuke to Peter carries a tender lesson for us all (Matthew 14:31): "O thou of little faith, wherefore didst thou doubt?"

A young man who had been informed two years before by his physician that he was the victim of a serious illness which might prove fatal, took a long rest and experienced a complete change of climate, all to no avail. He was asked to read the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, and somewhat reluctantly agreed to do so. He soon became engrossed in the spiritual truths therein set forth, and at the end of six weeks he found himself entirely healed. Such an incident offers practical proof of the healing work being accomplished through the ministry of Christian Science, which reveals to humanity the unchanging perfection of God and man.

The activity of God's law of harmony corrects and obliterates false concepts of the carnal so-called mind. In the presence of Truth error is self-effaced, even as in human affairs an error in arithmetic disappears when uncovered and corrected. It may appear to hide the correct answer to a computation, but once seen as error it simply disappears, because it was never real. It was a mistake. It was nothing. This is true of all erroneous concepts.

Eternal Mind heals every discordant situation, be it sickness, lack, or sin. Nothing can make sick or poor or sinful the man created by God in His own likeness. Man and the spiritual universe are sustained forever in perfection by the immutable law of God; hence there is nothing from which God's man needs deliverance.

Everything in God's universe is governed by His law. All real activity and happiness proceed from God, and are inherent in Him. And this is true now. Let us not think of existence as material, embracing a dreary past and a dreaded future. Let us see it as it really is, the infinite expression of eternal Mind, thus forever harmonious. When we identify our true selfhood with the spiritual idea of God, we naturally experience good. Our primal oneness with God is the truth upon which we may base, in certain security, our realization of harmony. We can rest in the sweet sense of spiritual perfection forever at hand, conscious of the presence and activity of divine Love. Through the scientific understanding of God's allness and oneness is proved the nothingness of seeming evil. This is the way of victory over material sense.

The child of God is ever perfect. With serene understanding of this spiritual fact, and with thought radiant in the certain sense of God's constant nearness, we are lifted into the realm of spiritual assurance, where we can joyously declare that nothing which God has given can be taken away; that nothing which God grants can be withheld from His beloved child.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

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If I Wanted Opals—

BRISBANE IS the home of the opal, my favorite stone. Black opals—those gorgeous gems with wonderful planes of peacock blue and green light, emitting sometimes a dark, blood crimson or a flash of sunset yellow—are found in Queensland, Australia, and it was at Brisbane, the true place of the opal, that I obtained several beautiful specimens. Nearly all the stones come from one small ridge called "Lightning Ridge" which has been worked over so often that there is little hope of finding new stones. The mining of them is a difficult undertaking since it requires particular skill to extract the opal from its matrix. The gems are found in lava rock which originally contained air bubbles. These hollow spaces remained as the lava cooled and contracted, and in the course of time, as the spaces filled with seepage, the glorious opal was formed. And there it lies like a precious kernel in a rock-shelled nut, almost defying the ingenuity of man to break open the stony shell without injuring the comparatively soft opaline core within. I was confronted with this problem myself when I bought a farm in Idaho on which opals were found. Dynamite was used as in ordinary mining to break up the rock formation, and as far as the rock was concerned the charge achieved its purpose. But the demolition of the rock at the same time shattered its precious contents, and I soon found that if I wanted opals it was cheaper to purchase them on Fifth Avenue, in New York.—From "I'd Live It Over," by FLORA CLOMAN. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

He Came in a Time Prepared

SHAKESPEARE'S YOUTH fell in a time when the English people were importunate for dramatic entertainments. . . . Innyards, houses without roofs, and extemporaneous enclosures at country fairs, were the ready theatres of strolling players. The people had tasted this new joy; and, as we could not hope to suppress newspapers now,—no, not by the strongest party,—neither then could king, prelate, or puritan, alone or united, suppress an organ, which was ballad, epic, newspaper, caucus, lecture, Punch, and library at the same time. . . .

Here is audience and expectation prepared. In the case of Shakespeare there is much more. At the time when he left Stratford, and went up to London, a great body of stage-plays, of all dates and writers, existed in manuscript, and were in turn produced on the boards. Here is the Tale of Troy, which the audience will bear hearing some part of every week; the Death of Julius Caesar, and other stories out of Plutarch, which they never tire of; a shelf full of English history, from the chronicles of Brut and Arthur, down to the royal Henries, which men hear eagerly; and a string of doleful tragedies, merry Italian tales, and Spanish voyages, which all the London 'prentices know. . . .

Shakespeare, in common with his comrades, esteemed the mass of old plays, waste stock, in which any experiment could be freely tried. . . . In point of fact, it appears that Shakespeare did owe debts in all directions, and was able to use whatever he found.—From "Representative Men," by RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

Mirage

Words are
Fingers that grope
Through rock-patterned waters,
Straining to reach the clean white slopes
Of thought.

MARGARET H. THOMPSON

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Intimate Message: Washington

More Battleships or More Bombers? ..... By Joseph G. Harrison

Do you recall those prewar predictions about war in the Pacific? Do you remember how so many experts told the country just how the battle would be fought? The most popular theory was that the United States' fleet would move westward systematically and irresistibly, reducing one Japanese stronghold after another until it was possible to blockade the Japanese islands with plane, submarine and warship. And in this theorizing a most important role was reserved for the battleship. Its long range, heavy armor and tremendous hitting power would make it the kingpin of all Pacific Ocean fighting.

But a look at the record seems to indicate that something has gone wrong. Every day we receive reports on the high performance of American submarines, destroyers, cruisers and bombers, but nary a word on battleships. To state the case with a bluntness that may not please the admirals, during the two months' Pacific struggle American, British and Japanese battleships have succeeded in doing but one thing—getting themselves sunk.

Although not a single naval engagement between major units of hostile fleets has been fought, Japan's Haruna, the United States' Arizona and Great Britain's Repulse and Prince of Wales are below the waves, while the United States' Oklahoma has been capsized.

Most disconcerting of all, to most Navy men, is the fact that every one of these ships went down under a rain of bombs or torpedoes dropped from airplanes. Not only has the myth of the battleship's resistance to air attack been laid beyond all question, but the demonstration was so convincing that Washington, Tokyo and London have all shown little desire to send their expensive and irreplaceable dreadnaughts out into the teeth of the enemy's bombing squadrons.

Unbelievable as the situation would have seemed three months ago, today's war in the Pacific is being fought without the benefit of the very ships which had been designed expressly for it. While the battleship may succeed in partially retrieving its lost prestige in the months to come, dispatches from the Southwest Pacific show that the heavy four-engine bomber is setting the pace in warfare there.

This poor showing of the battleship has completely vindicated the judgment of the officials of the Netherlands East Indies, in the opinion of unbiased observers here. While the United States still retained implicit faith in its 35,000-ton battlewagons, the Netherlands Indies were in the market for every long-range bomber available. They maintained what was virtually a standing order for every Boeing Flying Fortress and Consolidated B-24 which the United States could produce and was willing to sell.

In current conversations with American defense officials, the Netherlands officials have been asked what types of American equipment are most needed if the Japanese are to be stopped. The Dutch answer was plain and to the point. "First on our list are swarms of four-engine bombers, then send us all the cruisers, destroyers and submarines you can spare. Battleships need not apply," they replied.

In the light of this fact, many persons here believe that Washington ought to give thoughtful study to its present huge two-ocean-navy construction program. With 16 battleships (including the capsized Oklahoma) on its roster now, the Navy is building or plans to build 15 more. Into these new vessels, a number of which are expected to run to 45,000 tons, will go a colossal amount of steel, engineering skill and man hours. They will occupy huge corners in shipyards and will have to be manned by thousands of seamen and officers.

Meanwhile, experience is showing that the crying need in the Pacific is for boats with speed which can dart in and out of narrow waterways and whose maneuverability and narrow silhouettes give them a protection against bombs and torpedoes which no battleship can ever hope to attain. As against the three or more years needed to build a battleship, it is now possible to build a fast, hard-hitting destroyer in from eight to 10 months. With today's destroyer averaging 1,600 tons, it is possible to build a fair-sized squadron of destroyers with the steel which goes into one dreadnaught. The same ratio applies to cost, man hours and crew.

A similar case is made out for submarines and heavy bombers. Between them, they have succeeded in taking an astounding toll of Japanese shipping, particularly in the great battle of Macassar Strait. Yet they are ridiculously easy to produce as compared with the stupendous amount of time and skill which must go into the battleship. The cost of a single 45,000-ton dreadnaught would pay for the construction and equipping of a new heavy bomber plant and the production of a considerable number of planes.

There is no widespread belief here that the battleship is completely outmoded. It is recognized that so long as the enemy continues to build dreadnaughts, the United States must do the same as a measure of insurance. There is, however, an increasing disposition to question the wisdom of building 15 new ones when there appears to be no immediate likelihood of the Allies losing their present overwhelming numerical superiority in this type of naval vessel. With the situation in the Far East calling for speed, there is every reason to concentrate on a maximum output of destroyers, submarines and, above all, of four-engine bombers.

New Era for Weather Vane Comes With the War

Blackout on reports by Weather Bureau attended by return to adages of clouds and moon.

By Max K. Gilstrap

Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The weather cock is strutting with additional aplomb out on the barn roof. But who can blame him? He hasn't received so much attention since the great blizzard of '88.

It all started on Dec. 16, when daily weather maps and radio forecasts were suspended by the United States Weather Bureau lest they should supply valuable information to the enemy. Since then weather prophets have been springing up over the country like dandelions after a rain, and indications are that people will continue to talk about their favorite topic no matter how quiet official quarters become.

One still may obtain 24-hour reports on general weather conditions as to the amount of rainfall, depth of snow, and temperature changes. But information like barometric pressure and wind direction, which might tell some Nazi U-boat commander or Japanese bomber pilot what the weather is doing, is not given out until seven days old—and this rule holds good "for the duration."

Present forecasts tell that the temperature is going to fluctuate, but do not specify the degree of expected change. For example, the Weather Bureau might report, "It is going to be colder with temperatures falling below freezing," or "Temperatures will rise to the middle of the 60's." But for more exact forecasts inquirers must rely on many of the signs in the sky which some old-timers still use to call the weather turns "to a whisker."

There's quite a knack to this business of sniffing the morning breeze, cocking a weather-eye toward the rising sun and prognosticating the precipitation, according to G. Harold Noyes, Senior Meteorologist of the United States Weather Bureau in Boston. However, he believes that with a fair amount of squinting skyward, glancing at the weather vane for wind direction, and practice in "feeling" the air, one can learn to anticipate local conditions with a degree of accuracy. The clouds are especially good general indicators of the weather, since they skywrite their intentions hours and sometimes a day or so in advance.

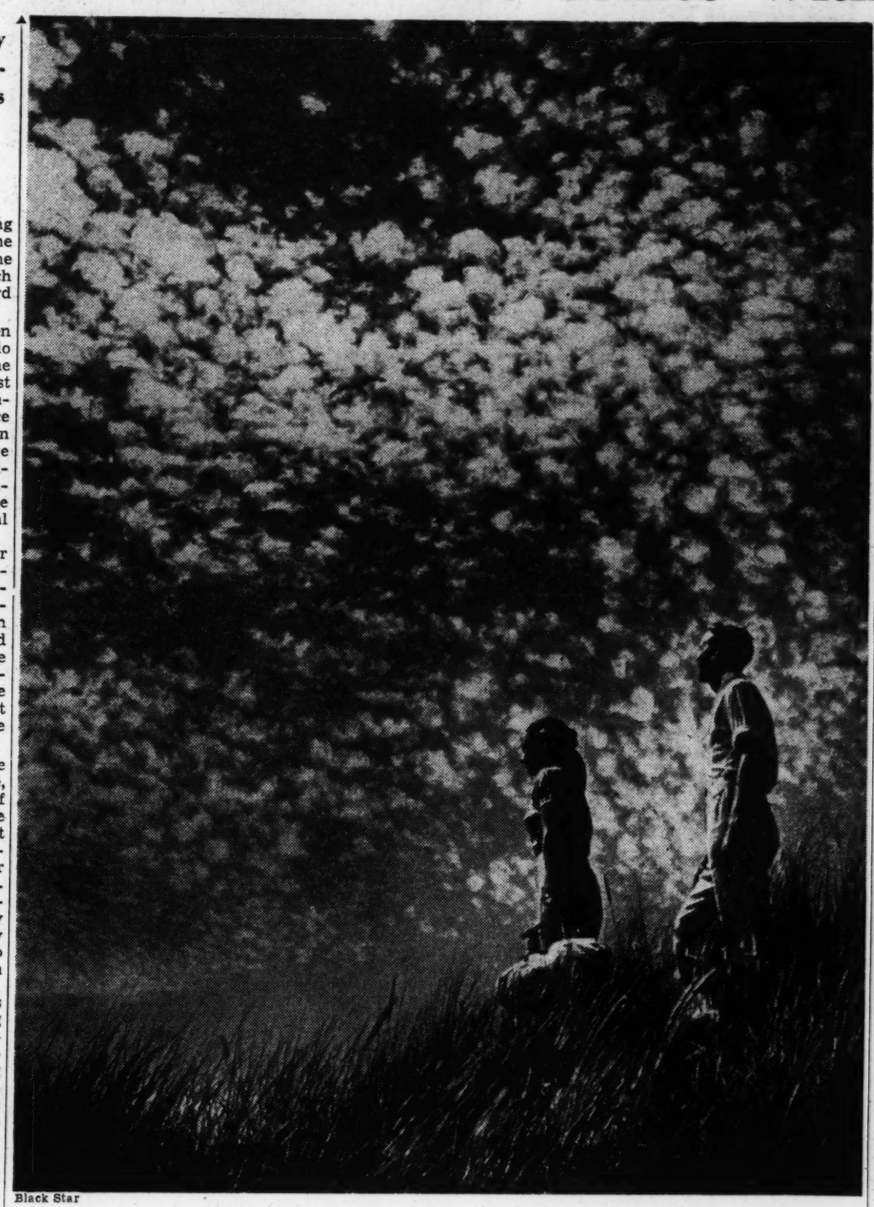
Many of the old weather proverbs are based on the clouds and are quite dependable since they have technical reasons behind them which have to do with such things as condensation, absorption, radiation and color of the sky. A few of them are:

The higher the clouds, the finer the weather.
Mackerel scales and mares' tails
Make lofty ships carry low sails.
Clear moon, frost soon.
A red sun has water in his eye.
Sky red in the morning is a sailor's sure warning:
Sky red at night is the sailor's delight.
Sound traveling far and wide
A stormy day will betide.
When the wind's in the south
The rain is in his mouth.
When the grass is dry at night
Look for rain before the light.
Sharp (moon) horns do threaten windy weather.
When the smoke goes west gude weather is past;
When the smoke goes east, gude weather is neist.

Most of these signs apply in particular ways to different localities. Hazy rings around the moon, for instance, are caused by light shining through floating ice crystals and ordinarily indicate a storm within 24 hours. However, in Florida, such rings are apt to follow storms. The explanation is that in warm climates ice particles in the sky are less frequent and are likely to form after the cooling effects of the storm rather than before.

As to the clouds: In the International System there are four families and 10 genera, in addition to certain species and varieties. Only occasionally, however, does one find clouds of one specific type. Usually they are mingled with others in the aggregate of the sky so that the expert prophet must keep in mind, among other things, the veering of the wind, action of a spiral of smoke, color of the sky, visibility, "feel" of the air and the appearance of last night's moon, and the previous sunset.

After the amateur forecasters have had their innings, there undoubtedly will be more leniency shown in the direction of the regular weatherman when he emerges from the blackout to resume his daily reports.

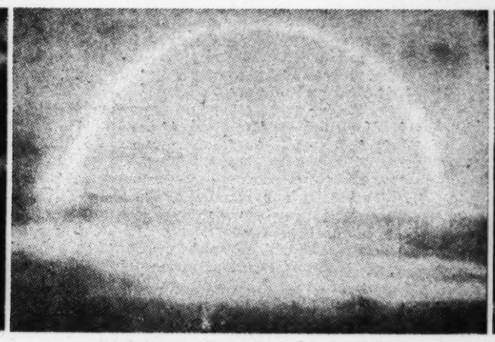


Black Star

Watching the Clouds Skywrite Their Intentions

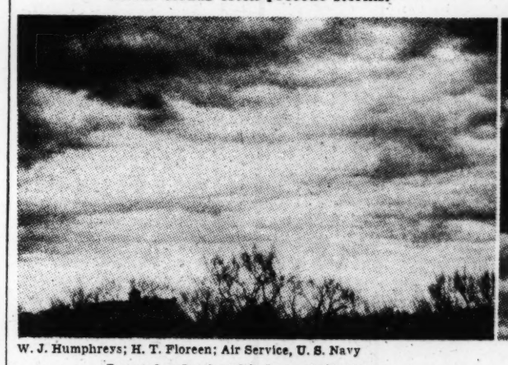
H. T. Floreen; G. A. Clarke; C. F. Brooks

Cirrus clouds often precede storms.



Halos mean that a storm is near.

"Table cloth" clouds indicate clear skies.

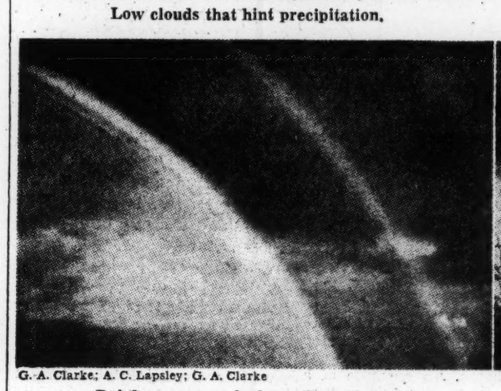


W. J. Humphreys; H. T. Floreen; Air Service, U. S. Navy

Low clouds that hint precipitation.

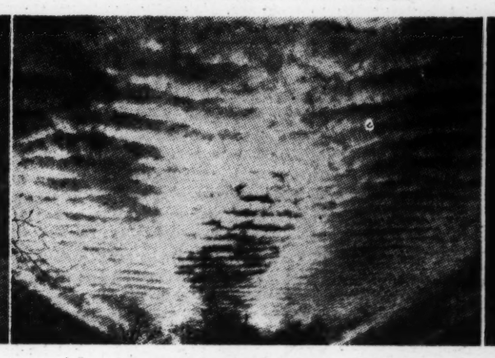
Small cumulus clouds of clear weather.

Cumulonimbus—a very dense rain cloud.



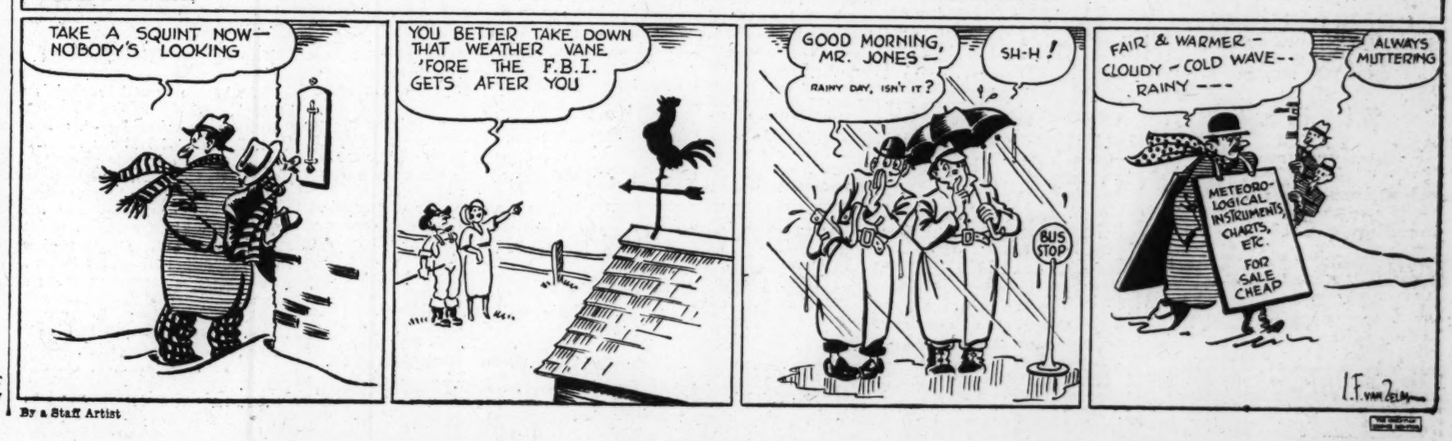
G. A. Clarke; A. C. Lapsley; G. A. Clarke

Rainbows among bad weather clouds.



Altocumulus show unsettled weather.

Altostratus: found near a storm center.


NEWS ITEM—WASHINGTON—GOVERNMENT BANS ALL WEATHER REPORTS DURING THE EMERGENCY.
TAKE A SQUINT NOW—NOBODY'S LOOKING
YOU BETTER TAKE DOWN THAT WEATHER VANE 'FORE THE F.B.I. GETS AFTER YOU
GOOD MORNING, MR. JONES—
RAINY DAY, ISN'T IT?
SH-H!
BUS STOP
FAIR & WARMER—CLOUDY—COLD WAVE—RAINY—
ALWAYS MUTTERING
METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS CHARTS, ETC. FOR SALE CHEAP
I. F. VAN DELM

By a Staff Artist

The Country Speaks: Midwest

Stemming an "Expulsive Force" ..... By Dorothea Kahn

Has your city an "expulsive force" at work in its core? If so, it's time to do something effective about it, in the opinion of Bleecker Marquette, veteran housing authority, who used the vivid phrase at a meeting in Chicago the other day. He believes this force can be checked.

"Expulsive force," he explained, is what is causing families to put their household goods into trucks headed for garden suburbs, and is thus causing blight to take effect in declining city neighborhoods.

It is made up of diverse elements. Crowding of dwellings in city neighborhoods is one. Lack of light in poorly planned apartments is another. He hinted that there are many other factors which make enterprising families strongly desire to leave city neighborhoods for outlying areas where their children can play in their own backyard and go to good schools, where the air is clean enough for flowers to grow, and the tax money isn't going to the support of some political machine.

All of these expulsive factors he traces to one cause—neglect. People have let their neighborhoods slip because of their carelessness. The ugliness of the run-down sections in old American cities is not necessary, nor is the lax government.

"We can't let this movement of the people out of the cities go on," said Mr. Marquette. "If wealth continues to move out of the cities, it means municipal bankruptcy."

The answer, to Mr. Marquette, is to make bigger plans for city improvement than have yet been made. Plans for rebuilding blighted areas of the cities haven't been bold enough, this "houser" insists. They have been half-hearted compromises, plans which permitted intensive use of the land so that the crowding that originally sent families out to the suburbs is still there, and the expulsive force remains.

He wants to see the planning done on a scale that will enable the city to compete with the garden suburb as an attractive home area. If it's necessary for the Federal Government to lend a hand, all right, he says. The main thing, as he sees the problem, is to get the task done. For a decade or more, planners and real-estate men and social workers and tax experts have been warning of the spread of blight in the hearts of cities and pointing out its damaging effect on city income, on property values, on the people who still live there, and so on. Some States have even passed laws designed to encourage private capital to go into these areas and remake them on a big scale. As yet nothing has happened. That's why Mr. Marquette thinks it may be well for the Federal Government to offer guarantees of reasonable return to the investors and possibly to carry some of the losses which are bound to occur when these desolate, tax-encumbered lands are made habitable once more.

Whether or not the Federal Government should aid may be a question, but it is certainly clear that the municipalities cannot stand by and let the decentralization process continue.

In this time, when decent housing for industrial workers is essential to full war production, no city can afford slums. Maybe now at last the time has come when the luxury of blighted areas will be sacrificed. Anyway, any time is a good time to start a drive to check "expulsive force" at work within cities by removing its cause.

To Change the Subject:

The Household Aunt ..... By Euterpe

It was a half recollected poet of my childhood who broke into loud paeans of praise on the subjects of aunts.

"The creature in whose praise I chant
The loudest, is the household aunt."

I thought of that poet today when I was remembering my Aunt Jennifer. I saw her as I had seen her so many times, wheeling her bicycle up the drive, her bicycling cap on the back of her head, her golden brown hair askew, her clothes in their usual state of gentle disorder, and her round face beaming. I was sitting on the grass near the side door and I looked up with the coldness of a niece who knows that she is about to interrupt her morning's best dream, and leave the scented bluebells in order to convey an aunt politely to her proper destination.

"How d'ye do Auntie? Mother's in the garden. Let me take your bike." It was always like that. Into our absent minded family would pour the energetic Aunt Jennifer. She was always wanting us to do something; to be different; to start Shakespeare readings, Browning readings, any kind of readings. Her husband was much older than she, and a very learned, very self-centered professor of archeology; they lived in furnished rooms in the small college town we also inhabited, their own home being too far out in the country to be available for anything but vacations. And even in vacations they were seldom there, for they were inveterate attenders of conventions. Denmark, Sweden, Germany, anywhere the archeologists assembled en masse to discuss Neanderthal man or the nomadic lost races, there were to be found Aunt Jennifer and Uncle Derek.

They could not understand why we never wanted to go to meetings; of course we were pretty closely tied to our studies ourselves, but our parents were equally anti-gathering also. Not that any of us were anti-social. Rather the opposite. We were always trying hard to be social and succeeding variously and defiantly at intervals. But there was no doubt about it, we were pretty unpractical and muddleheaded most of the time.

On the other hand Aunt Jennifer was the youngest of a large family of which my father was the eldest; so she had been constantly suppressed, and sat upon for years. As children we caught the note and in our own way took on the snubbing attitude of our elders. We must have been definitely frightful, but, as far as I know, Aunt Jennifer never took it amiss, or saw anything amiss. Still for a long time it was a considered insult in the family to be told that one was like Aunt Jennifer. "You're just like Aunt Jennifer," meant that you were buzzing around trying to get everyone else organized to do something they did not want to do; something practical and usually, one must say, supposedly for the good of mankind.

Then changes came. Aunt Jennifer was left a widow and decided to go to the University, at the age of nearly 60, and take up a career; she had already taken her literature degree some 40 years before. She worked away and finally left the university "with honors." We were belatedly beginning to be rather proud of Aunt Jennifer.

I heard of Aunt Jennifer in letters. How my elder sister had met her in London and sternly asked her why she was not at her pleasant and not too arduous job in a neighboring town. And how Aunt Jennifer, who had been concealing her presence from us, replied rather defiantly that she had given up that job, "because there was no future in it." She was then getting on to 70. How she went on and made good at her chosen task, which had a future in it; at least the "future" which serving humanity always brings.

And now I hear of Aunt Jennifer again. She has been living in London; she is 80 now, and working away as usual. Her part of London has been heavily bombed and the family have been asking her to share their comparative safety in the suburbs. But Aunt Jennifer has said, "No!" She has said, quite reasonably, at least it seems reasonable to her, that there are more people she can help in her own neighborhood. She was busy night and day when the worst raids were on, helping as she could help; efficient, brave, resourceful, and, as ever, unselfish.

I think I can see her, though I have not seen her for many years. She probably has no bicycle now; her hair must be white, and the sun will no longer catch it and make it gleam like tiny threads of gold around her forehead; I don't know if her face is still round and ruddy, or if her blue eyes still look up at you with that innocent and inquiring look. It is quite possible that when she gets all her people bandaged up and quiet and comfortable she says, persuasively and a little shyly, "Perhaps you would like me to read you some Browning," or Bret Harte, or Shakespeare. If so, they will settle themselves a little, and lean their heads against the walls, and Aunt Jennifer will start on the tale of the Stanislaus Society while the bombs drop overhead and the children's soft breathing is mingled with the snores of their elders. Then, as of old, she will begin:

"I reside at Table Mountain, and my name is Truthful James."

I don't think that if anyone said to any of our family now, "You're just like Aunt Jennifer," they would take it as an insult.

Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Saturday, January 31, 1942

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Public School 121 Is Ready For What May Come

By Jessie Wiley Voils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A teacher in the schools of New York City recently remarked: "The way we have been planning and drilling, I'm confident we're equal to any emergency that may arise. We'll be able to carry out any orders that come."

With the idea of learning more about the "planning and drilling," I asked permission of the Board of Education to visit one of the Public Schools to watch an air-raid drill and inspect the shelter areas within the building. Permission was granted, and from Public School 121 came a cordial invitation to "come over at any time."

This school is in a highly congested district. Twenty-one national groups are represented on its rolls. In the homes of the children 12 different foreign languages are spoken. An air-raid plan that will work smoothly in that type of school will work anywhere, I reasoned. And so the next day when Dr. Michael Levine, Principal of P. S. 121, sounded the 5-5-5 air-raid signal on the electric gong a photographer and I were waiting.

By the Colors Of the Tags

Choosing a room at random, we hurried in to watch the children's reaction to the signal. Alertness, but no fear, was mirrored on their faces. In quick succession, the teacher called out the following colors: "Red. Purple. Orange. Black. Blue."

As red was called, a small group of children wearing red tags, on which their names and addresses were written, put on their coats and took their places in the aisle designated for their color. In less than a minute the other colors were lined up in their own rows.

Quickly the next signal came and they left their own classrooms to go to their "color" rooms.

As we followed them, Dr. Levine said, "We feel that the first important thing for a child to do, particularly during this winter season, is to get his heavy clothing. Then if, for any reason, we are forced to evacuate the building, he is ready. If he had to wait a long time in the shelter area, he could use his coat to sit on. And in case of an actual raid, he could place it over his head to protect himself from flying debris.

"The colors you heard called represent geographical areas in our district." And then he added: "We treat each floor as a separate unit."

"Why is that?" I wondered.

"If we were to put all the blues on one floor and reds on another, children would have to march up and down the stairways. That would take more time and might cause confusion. Also, we want the stairways free in case of an actual raid."

By that time we were in a room where all the children were wearing blue tags. "These children live in the same neighborhood," Dr. Levine explained, "and this teacher is responsible for their safety."

Another signal sounded, and in double file they marched into the long corridor. There they waited with a teacher standing beside each group.

The entire drill had taken about three minutes.

"This same thing has taken place on all five floors," Dr. Levine told me.

And then he pointed out that in the hall each child had two walls between himself and the outside of the building.

I walked between the extremely quiet lines and chatted with the teachers while the photographer took pictures, "How long would it take you to deliver your group to their homes in case that emergency ever arises?" I asked one teacher. "Eight minutes," was her prompt reply. "You've actually done it in that short a time?" I marveled. "I have," she assured me. The average home escort time at P. S. 121 is ten minutes.

Each floor has an air warden. This teacher is highly trained and is first in command on her floor.

Soon we hurried downstairs, and there in the corridor found other groups lined up like small soldiers. A little boy with the slanting eyes of an oriental was holding the hand of his partner, a tiny Negro girl. A youngster, to whom Dr. Levine spoke in Spanish, was standing beside a blue-eyed child with flaxen braids. These children had come from an annex which is not considered safe in case of an actual raid. They had reached this building within four minutes from the time the gong sounded.

Quietly And Quickly

After the drill was over, we visited a First Grade room. They were preparing to go home, and their tags were neatly hung upon large hooks. "We pass them out as soon as the children return," the teacher told me.

"Have you noticed any sign of panic when the air-raid signal is sounded?" I asked her.

"No," she replied, "they are all carefully trained, and I'm confident they will follow instructions in case anything serious happens." And then she addressed the class: "Children what is the first word we are to remember when an air raid signal comes?" Instantly every little voice piped: "Quietly." "And the next?" the teacher asked. "Quickly," came the voices. And they do quietly get their coats and quickly move to their places!

Just before we left, Dr. Levine showed us the buzzer and bell system that had been recently installed by the New York City Board of Education. This system stems from a central office which is under the able supervision of Dr. C. Frederick Pertsch, Assistant Superintendent in charge of all defense activities in the Greater New York schools. Mitchel Field would notify this office immediately of the approach of enemy planes. Dr. Pertsch's department in turn sounds the warning over the buzzer system to every public school in Greater New York.

It is interesting to note that all principals have already been taught to recognize the various types of bombs and how to extinguish them. Custodians have also had this training, and when an alarm sounds, at least one man goes to the roof where various types of fire-fighting and bomb-extinguishing apparatus are located.

Just before we told Dr. Levine good-bye, I said, "Suppose something went wrong with this central buzzer system? The planes might be overhead before you'd know it."

"Oh, no!" he exclaimed. "Listen."

I did. And realized that a radio was going in the outer office. "It isn't turned off during the day," he explained.

All of which made me realize that the Board of Education and the principals of the schools of Greater New York City are taking no chances in their custodianship of almost one million children.

New York City's Public School 121 has air-raid practice. (1) Juanita Guzman, of Class 1A, knows that the first thing to do upon arriving at school is to put on her identification tag. Sammie Horton will put on his as soon as Juanita moves over. (2) When the children hear the air-raid signal 5-5-5, they know you must get into your coats quietly and quickly, just as Doris Lopez, Dan Nicolosi, and Alexandra Luman are doing here. (3) The Office of Civilian Defense issued orders to take the children to shelter areas within the school buildings. Here in the corridor, where the youngsters are standing, there are two walls between them and the city outside. (4) Joseph Mancuso is proud of his identification tag, and also of the fact that his mother is an air-raid warden.

Showing the Idea of Symbols

Basic English

Thirty-sixth of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Ellen Walpole

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the last article I gave a very sketchy account of the Triangle of Reference, which is a concise little diagram worked out by C. K. Ogden and I. A. Richards in their book, "The Meaning of Meaning," to show the relationship between a thing and its name.

Today, if the reader will bear with me while I return again to the classroom I should like to show how this basic thought can be presented to children in such a way as to develop an attitude in their approach to language. Naturally an attitude is not developed with the presentation of one or two slick exercises; but space does not permit me to give more than that here, together with a few pointers as to how such an attitude can be maintained.

Simple Exercises

The simplest exercise is taken when the child is starting out to learn to read. He is given a card which is divided down the middle by a line. On the right half of the card is fixed a small common hair comb. Under the comb is written "This is a comb." On the left side of the card is a drawing of the comb, corresponding in size and shape and color to the actual comb. The writing under the picture is "This is a picture of a comb."

Without any elaborate explanations from the teacher the child sees that the picture is not the comb—but serves the purpose of reminding us of the comb. Henceforth in his reading which depends a great deal upon pictures he will see pictures for what they are—symbols of things.

Another piece of apparatus is to give the child the idea that a thing may have a number of symbols—different symbols—which all serve to remind us of the thing itself.

A cup is put in the middle of a large circle of cardboard. On it is tied a label on which is written "cup." Round the cup are pasted a drawing of a cup, a model of a cup, a photograph of a cup, a mirror in which the cup can be reflected, and any other means of recalling the cup to mind that the teacher can think of. The child names these separate symbols as "A picture of the cup," "A model of the cup," etc.

Going Around The Triangle

Many of the child's early word meanings will be given to him in the form of pictures—pictured names. "This is a cat," "This is a cloud," etc. It is important that several pictures be given for each name so that the child keeps clear the different levels on which these symboys come. "Cat" is the name of that animal, but every picture of him is slightly different.

Later when the child is further advanced in his reading, he comes to the more difficult business of finding a thing for a symbol. So far we have been putting symbols to things. Here he takes the first step in consciously trying to interpret what he hears. An example of a suitable exercise for this sort of thing is as follows: The child is given a card on which is a word, say, *group*. He is to draw a picture describing the word. Then he is to write a sentence describing the picture and including the word *group*. In doing this he has gone round the Triangle of Reference and back again. He is beginning to understand the cycle of communication.

Space does not permit me to give any more exercises here in detail, but the teacher can see for herself how these three examples develop a process of conscious communication in the child. He will consider the relationship between words and things at all times in his hearing and in his speaking.

The presentation of the pictured names of Basic English serves to keep up this attitude on its simplest plane, while the teacher herself can evolve exercises on the basis of the more elaborate ones here given.

Please address your correspondence to the Education Editor.

Have You a Little Dawdler in Your Home?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Michigan

Do you have a "slow" child, one of those dreamers who live in a world all their own? I think a slow child sometimes tries the patience of both parent and teacher as much or more than the very aggressive type of child.

Here are some ideas that have helped me in dealing with two of childhood's problems. One boy seemed to be so slow in dressing in the morning that the word "hurry" had no meaning for him. As soon as he started to kindergarten we tried races for dressing periods, but he was not interested in such.

But when he found that many games in school required speed, he began to try to speed up. Bouncing a ball against the garage and trying to catch it was a help. We on our part tried to dress him in clothes that were not complicated with buttons and any more intricacies of fastening than necessary. Hightop shoes, for example, were just left until he learned to master more speed in dressing, as these take a long time to lace. They were longed for, and granted as soon as he showed that he could handle them. He seemed rather slow for some years, but with our help and his own efforts, he finally became very much interested in athletics and was able to hold his own in sports of all kinds.

The little girl was even more slow than the boy and certainly required more patience. She could find so many things to do all by herself that she enjoyed that she did not see the need for more speed. I would like to suggest that a young mother take particular notice that a tiny child does not lapse into a slow dressing period through lack of aid in buttoning or "zipping." Sometimes a mother is busy and a small child waits so long for a "lift" in buttoning an unreached button or tying a lace that he starts playing and gradually loses interest in the dressing process. Children of three are generally interested in dressing and undressing and a little time given at this period will more than repay later.

The "little dreamer" entered kindergarten and was rated "slow" for some time. She seemed so happy and contented that even her teachers felt that hers must be a happy world, but it made things hard in a room of bustling youngsters. We tried to get her to play running games at home with the other children. As soon as she reached the fourth grade she had music lessons, which she enjoyed greatly. As she entered Junior High she had tap dance lessons in a class. We found that this aided her greatly. She later played in a basketball team and found this helpful.

On entering High School she took up typewriting and shorthand, but not as a professional occupation. We talked it over with her teacher and she agreed that it would aid her in learning to think and act more quickly. After graduation she worked for a while in a candy factory, where she dipped chocolates and was paid for speed. Her training in the years at school certainly have aided her and now as a homemaker she is most efficient.

I trust that some mothers may take heart and realize that if they have a "dreamer" in their flock they will need patience, but that efforts to help the child overcome excessive slowness are later much appreciated. (Mrs.) V. P.

The Family Forum

A Saturday Column

Teaching Their Parents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Jose, Calif.

Under the direction of junior and senior high school teachers, two pages in "Events," Sunday magazine section of the San Jose Mercury Herald, is prepared by top-ranking students of six local schools.

The students have demonstrated remarkable ability to write for publication, and the idea is heartily indorsed by Walter Bachrodt, city superintendent of schools. The articles are educational and designed to give parents an insight into modern schooling.

The four articles appearing in the publication each Sunday, comprise four lessons, in which is presented a complete course in geography, history, science and civics. Geography students present a study of the Philippine Islands, natural science students discuss the function of foods and civics students have entitled their contribution, "This Thing We Call Democracy." The object of the articles is to reveal to the public what students are learning in their education for good citizenship.

The project is under general supervision of Fred T. Shipp, vice-principal of the San Jose High School, with a committee of faculty members from various schools assisting.

Faculty members also contribute articles to the specified section of the magazine, while the art departments assist in the illustrations.

For Junior High Schools

"The Whole Round World" is a booklet prepared by the Education Committee of the Greater New York League of Nations Association to meet a long-felt need for material on world inter-dependence and world co-operation for students of junior high-school age. Written in simple language for Grades VII, VIII, IX, it reviews the economic and social interdependence of the modern world and the resulting need for world government. Address: League of Nations Association, 8 West 40th Street, New York City. Single copies 10 cents; special quantity prices.

Among Us

Backlog of Good Reading In Childhood

Teachers of reading from the first grade on throughout the elementary school give two types of reading lessons: 1. The work-type or reading for information, and 2. Recreational or reading for mere pleasure.

Not everyone can afford to travel extensively, but with good travel books one may become an arm-chair traveler and enjoy himself as much as a globe trotter does. Likewise, a person may become so interested in a good story book that he can forget his immediate worries and troubles.

With our newspapers and radios constantly reminding us of the chaotic state of the world today many people are becoming mentally depressed. While we would not be ignorant of what is happening we should turn to books on more pleasant subjects for relief from this mental depression.

The child who learns to read not only for information but also for real pleasure will have a much fuller and richer life than one who does not. Fortunate is the child who comes to school with a background of experience gained through stories which his parents have read to him for he has already acquired a taste for reading.

A person for whom I have the deepest sympathy is one who does not like to read. He is a very lonely person indeed. Unless he is able to go to the movies or other place of amusement he is utterly miserable.

Several years ago it was necessary for me to spend a year at a ranch on the Navajo Indian Reservation in Arizona. The ranch was 60 miles from the nearest railway station and there were no theaters or other places of amusement nearer than that. The library in the home where I lived contained over 800 volumes of the world's best literature and consequently I was never lonely. How fortunate for me that I had come from a home where good books were an important part of the everyday life.

In reading the biographies of many of our greatest poets and authors I invariably come across statements like this: "His mother read poetry to him from the time he was a very young child"; or "From early childhood he listened to stories which his mother read or told him."

We don't expect all of our children to become poets or writers of any kind, but we do want them to enjoy good literature. The parents and the school share the privilege and the responsibility of helping the child acquire a taste for reading.

Ethelyn L. Mitchell in Your Child's World, published by The Bookhouse for Children.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The Metropolitan's New Carmen

By Oscar Thompson

New York

The new Carmen is always discussible. But often the new Carmen is the old one, a little stouter or a little more svelte; a little more proficient with the castanets, a little less; a dispenser of baritonal chest tones or one disposed to favor optional notes above the staff. "Carmen" being a French opera, the tradition is that the new Carmen should come from France, the land of Galli-Marié, the first of the line, and Calvé, the most famous of all; though there have been American, English, Scottish, Italian, Belgian, German, Russian, Swedish, Finnish, and South American Carmens within the memory of even the moderately venerable.

So the début at the Metropolitan of Lily Djanel, formerly of the Paris Opéra-Comique, was the more discussible because she was a Carmen from France, though by nativity almost a Carmen from Belgium, having been born near the border. It is said that she was the last Carmen of unoccupied Paris, the German invaders clanking into the city soon after her final appearance in the role there in June, 1940. At the Metropolitan she was the first Carmen of the current season and the first ever to sing there under the musical direction of Sir Thomas Beecham, who made the second appearance of his guest engagement as conductor of the performance that introduced Miss Djanel.

The newcomer's portrayal of the gypsy trouble-maker was one of much animation and movement, if along conventional lines. It was the old Carmen in new guise. The slender figure of this Carmen was of advantage and she danced with a real touch of sinuosity. Her smile was vivid and she acted with face, body, and voice. Though not of noteworthy quality or consistently well produced, the voice met the requirements. Some upper notes were full and warm. Elsewhere in the compass, tones were none too steady, with a result that the pitch was sometimes indeterminate. She was vigorous, but no vulgarian; she did not overdress the part as most Carmens do. All tended toward intelligent and smartly applied routine. To sum up, here was an enlivening but scarcely a remarkable impersonation.

Sir Thomas got much out of the orchestra and the performance was musically thoroughly alive, if with a tendency toward fast tempi that sometimes seemed to be hustling the singers along a little uncomfortably for them. Charles Kullman sang Don José, Leonard Warren was the Escamillo and Licia Albanese the Micaela.

A few blocks from the Metropolitan, at the St. James Theater, audiences have been taking pleasure in a more curious combination of the arts than even that by which Bach's "Phœbus and Pan" was made to do operatic duty with Rimsky's "Coq d'Or" at the Opera House. This was the hyphenation of the Jooss Ballet's celebrated pantomime, "The Green Table," with Gilbert and Sullivan's "Pinafore," as presented by the Boston Comic Opera Company. The association occasioned no protests from either the balletomanes or the G. & S. addicts who know their "Pinafore" so well that they are prepared to sing every line of it and who enter the theater primed to begin laughing at every ancient wheeze a split second before the stage principal delivers it.

"The Green Table," which came first, made its customary effect. In a country at war it may seem less an anti-war sermon than a stinging protest against the notion that a peace Utopia can be brought about without destruction of the forces that make for war. Noelle de Mosa, Rolf Alexander, Hans Zulig, and Bunty Slack assumed the chief parts.

The "Pinafore" performance was bright and spirited, not the least of its good points being the playing of a competent orchestra under the direction of Louis Kroll. The chorus, too, was tuneful to a degree that indicated able preparation. The principals were of about equal merit. Florenz Ames was amusing as Sir Joseph Porter, and all was shipshape in the embodiments of Captain Corcoran, Dick Deadeye, and Bill Bobstay by Bertram Peacock, Robert Pitkin, and Frederick Persson. Morton Bowe sang the lovelorn Ralph Rackstraw, Helen Lanvin was the buxom Buttercup, and Kathleen Roche an attractively demure Josephine. If some of the voices were none too voluminous, this was not "Götterdämmerung" this was "Pinafore."

Rembrandt: An Exhibition

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

Throughout the years the Metropolitan Museum has acquired a remarkable collection of Rembrandt's works, including oils, drawings, and prints, many of which have been received as bequests from notable collections. The exhibition which it is now holding in the special exhibition gallery, D-6, lasting until the end of March, is an impressive showing of the master's genius.

Perhaps there is a special justification for this event being held at the present time. Now that the Netherlands is battling valiantly at our side in the war, and the eminence of Dutch painting is incidentally brought closer to our minds, the Metropolitan's exhibition appears appropriate. But there is another reason. In the museum, it seems, the Rembrandts have been somewhat scattered, and this exhibition brings them together—16 of the most distinguished oils, 80 prints, and 10 drawings—for the first time.

* * *

There are eight Altman Rembrandts which have been somewhat isolated in the Benjamin Altman collection in the South Wing. Also there are the Rembrandts from the Henry G. Marquand, Collis P. Huntington, H. O. Havemeyer, William K. Vanderbilt, and Theodore M. Davis collections. Separate from the Altman galaxy, these other Rembrandts have regularly been shown among the Dutch pictures centrally situated in the painting galleries. While this arrangement was sufficiently satisfying to most visitors, who didn't object to looking up the paintings as their interest demanded, the Rembrandts certainly weren't given their best presentation as a group.

The strongest feature of the exhibition here, as is always true wherever fine Rembrandts are shown, is the artist's masterly expression of human emotion. The pictures are representative of different stages in his development as a painter, however, showing him early as a brilliant technician, and later, as a profound interpreter of human character. It is because of this latitude of style, and because of the completeness of representation afforded by the graphic work, that the museum appears on fairly safe ground in describing this as the most comprehensive showing of Rembrandt's work that can be seen outside Europe, or possibly anywhere in the world, at the present time.

Illustrations of Rembrandt's early and more technically explicit phase are such paintings as the "Volkera van Beresteijn," a portrait in which much attention is lavished on the refinements of the subject's costume and jewelry adornment, and the august "Noble Slav," both of which were painted in 1632, when the artist was still in his twenties. Of slightly later date is the amazingly lifelike portrait of "Herman Doomer, the Gilder," a celebrated subject, which, like most of the museum's paintings, attracted wide attention on its arrival in this country many years ago.

* * *

Those who estimate above other considerations, in determining their preference of Rembrandt's works, the profounder emotion the artist exercised in his later portraits and compositions will find greater rewards in such pictures as the famous "Old Woman Cutting Her Nails," the "Portrait of the Artist," and the grave but powerful "Man With a Beard." There are other fine canvases, to be sure, filled with similar power and the brilliant modeling in light and shadow which are so distinctive in the work of Rembrandt. One such is the "Toilet of Bathsheba," from the series of Biblical works, and another the "Pilate Washing His Hands."

The collection of etchings covers with breadth the wide range of subjects which Rembrandt treated in this medium, including landscapes, portraits, and Biblical subjects. Among these are such favorites as the "Hundred Guilder Print," "Death of the Virgin," "Return of the Prodigal Son," "Landscape With Cottage and Hay Barn," "Three Crosses," and "Christ Presented to the People." Among the drawings the "Nathan Admonishing David" and "Woman Hanging on a Gibbet" illustrate divergent subjects in masterly characterizations.

While volumes have been written about these works, it is interesting to find fresh critical approach disclosed toward the graphic art by the museum's curator of prints, William M. Ivins, Jr., who has composed the interpretative texts accompanying the prints. Mr. Ivins has also written an essay on Rembrandt for the museum's January bulletin. The main value of the display, however, is just that it assembles so many fine works in one place where all may most easily be comprehended and enjoyed, in close relation to one another.

Revues Dominate London Stage

By Harold Hobson

London

About 30 theaters are open in London. Most of them are doing well. For months their receipts have been high, and they are now mounting higher. The long queues that wind round the Palace waiting for the doors to open on the pantomime "Jack and Jill" are typical of the financial prosperity that envelops the business of theatrical entertainment in this city at the beginning of the fourth calendar year of the war.

This sense of prosperity is further increased if one looks back 18 months or so. In the fall of 1940 Herbert Farjeon's revue, "Diversion," at Wyndham's, was, apart from the nonstop Windmill burlesque, the only show to be seen in town. The blitz was then in full working order, and "Diversion" was played at matinees alone. It was regarded as a matter of considerable gratification that in its first week it took about £75 a performance—roughly, £450 a week. Entertainments like Leslie Henson's "Up and Doing" and the Prince's show, "Fun and Games," have now been taking upwards of £3,000 a week for several months.

I emphasize this somewhat sordid financial aspect of the matter in order to make the contrast between the material conditions in the theater and the mood of its more serious workers all the sharper. Men whose livelihood depends on the monetary soundness of dramatic entertainment might be expected to be jubilant as the box-office coffers fill. It would, as a matter of fact, be absurd to suggest that they are not pleased. No one is really angry at becoming richer and richer. Yet the note of rejoicing is not pitched as high as mere financial considerations would appear to justify.

The fact is that nobody really thinks that the British theater is at the moment measuring up to the tremendous challenge of world events. It is making a lot of money, but it is making it principally with revues in which the quality of wit is certainly not the element mainly responsible for their popularity. One should not be hard on these revues. Those I have mentioned are very good, and Mr. Henson's is brilliant. The others have some clever people in them doing clever things, as well as things not so clever, and they help to keep those who like them cheerful and high-hearted, which is an important factor in preserving war morale. But they do not illuminate the problems of today. They spectacularly avoid them.

Emlyn Williams, Tyrone Guthrie, and Robert Morley—two of them famous actors, the other the most prominent of British producers—all have given me the impression that they share this view. There are, of course, reasons why it should be so. There is the general consideration that to see a thing like the war, and the changes it induces in social conditions and habits of thought, in its proper perspective, you need to get a good way from it, so that the dramatic work that best reflects it is more likely to come in the future than just now. There is the more special consideration, which Mr. Williams suggested, that the young unknown dramatists, the men who but for the war would now be beginning to make their contribution to the theater, are in the army, concerned with other things than playwriting; whilst, as Mr. Morley implied, it may be true that most British, and to a certain extent American, dramatists are still living in a dream-world of the nineteen-twenties, when a smart cynicism seemed to them an adequate substitute for any deeper philosophy.

Yet there is more than a little hope for the future. Everyone I have spoken to in the theater is agreed on that. To a remarkable degree they unite in regarding the recent theatrical revival in the provinces as a most cheering sign. Such things as the tours of the Old Vic company, reviving the theater in towns in the industrial north which had known no living dramatic entertainment for 10 or 20 years, is creating a theater audience that demands something more in touch with the basic realities of existence than the surface glitter of Mayfair epigram that is the only ballast many West End plays carry. When I asked Mr. Guthrie, who is the Old Vic's manager, whether he thought these new audiences would produce a new drama and new dramatists in response to their demands, he said he was sure of it. We can only wait and see; but in a mood of hearty expectation.

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Lily Djanel as Carmen

Handel, Butler, and Shaw

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

"The Albert Hall was filled to capacity on Saturday when the Royal Choral Society gave its annual performance of 'Messiah.'" These familiar words, surrounded by a jungle of war news, caught the eye as one opened the morning's paper. Their meaning was deepened by the fact that on April 13 it will be 200 years since the oratorio's first performance—for charity—in the Music Hall, Fishamble Street, Dublin. Thus the most "English" of oratorios was composed by a German under the influence of the Italians and was first heard by the Irish.

Dry old Samuel Butler reluctantly admitted that Handel was not an Englishman by birth, but argued that "no one was ever more thoroughly English in respect of all the best and most distinguishing features of Englishmen." The Saxon, he affirmed, found England more Saxon than Saxony itself. That Butler's admiration was not on this side idolatry is shown by his contention that because the English appreciated Handel, England, "take it all round, is the most musically minded country in the world." This was written when, as Rosa Newmarch says, English composers were hatchnig the eggs imported by Handel and Mendelssohn by turning out "their innumerable 'Hezekiahs,' 'Jeremiahs,' 'Jonahs,' and 'Joshuas.'"

* * *

Dull beyond all conception, their oratorios no doubt helped to produce those Victorian audiences which were never quite certain of the boundary between boredom and virtue and often mistook one for the other. But musically they certainly earned the right to assert, in the foreign lady's version: "I can took it." As late as 1890 we find Bernard Shaw denouncing those "choral impostures" in which "some dreary doctor of music wreaks his counterpoint on a string of execrable balderdash with Mesopotamia or some other blessed word for a title."

Most of us in England have known Handel's great work—started and finished within 24 days—practically from the cradle. Our parents, nopeful of our edification, took us at the earliest possible moment to a performance at the local town hall, or better still—there was more to look at—to a neighboring cathedral festival. If Mr. Shaw is to be believed, these performances were often very bad. He describes one as "jogging along at about half the proper speed, with an expression of the deepest respect and propriety, as if a large body of leading citizens, headed by the mayor, were presenting a surpassingly dull address to somebody"

* * *

Most of us children would have enthusiastically endorsed this criticism, especially the bit about the tempo; as for the work being composed within 24 days, we simply could not reconcile that with a performance which seemed to last as many years. The Hallelujah Chorus, of course, was grand, but as Mr. Shaw truly remarks, the "Messiah" is not all Hallelujah. Criticism, for us, was inhibited by the feeling, perhaps parentally inspired, that it was wicked to question anything supposed to be doing us good—a process, by the way, that somehow always eluded actual observation. But later experience of the choir stall, organ bench, and orchestra desk gradually unveiled the heights of Handel's genius. For numberless English listeners the words of the text have only to be read to sing their melodies.

The more Handel's work is understood and admired the greater becomes the mystery of its "repairers"—the writers of "additional accompaniments." Those by Mozart were defended recently by Mr. Shaw in a long and characteristic letter to The London Times—someone had had the temerity to demand a performance of "Messiah" "as Handel wrote it." After discussing, among other things, the economies of concert giving, supplying a long series of "supposes" and a rather elementary account of the difference between Handel's orchestral instruments and our own, and providing parallels from the cinema and the stage—Shakespeare, it seemed, "did not write original plays: he wrote 'additional accompaniments' to old ones"—Mr. Shaw concluded: "Some changes are inevitable. I can even imagine Mr. Augustus John touching up a Goya. It all depends on how it is done." One can even imagine Mr. Augustus John being horrified by the idea that Goya needs touching up, however it might be done. And that is how today an increasing number of musicians feel about subjecting Handel to "restoration" and "repairs."

* * *

Mr. Shaw was the music critic to The World during the years 1890-94 and has been a critic of the world from 1856 to the present time. He has also been an art critic and a dramatic critic. In all these spheres, as his great admirer, Chesterton, said, he has "fought for the newest style and the most revolutionary school." The Times letter shows that he is still voicing the opinions and tastes of the progressives—of 1890-94. That Mr. Shaw's musical history and criticism needs some touching up and a few "additional accompaniments" is indicated by the assumption, quite baseless, that Mozart set out to improve "Messiah." He was merely commissioned by Baron von Swieten to write extra wind parts for use in concert rooms without an organ. It is doubtful whether they were ever intended for publication. Many of the additions long attributed to Mozart were vandalisms perpetrated by one Adam Hiller (1728-1804) who rushed in where Mozart feared to tread. Hiller's generation, like Mr. Shaw's, believed that masterpieces could be improved by bringing them "up to date." Elgar is quoted as pooh-poohing the purists, but he himself touched up Bach's Fantasia and Fugue in C minor by transferring it bodily from the organ to the orchestra, besides embellishing a Handel Overture with additional orchestral accompaniments. His pooh-poohs, therefore, are rather a windy argument.

* * *

But Elgar's works clearly show that, for him, it was natural to think in terms of the nineteenth century orchestra. Mr. Shaw is without this excuse. To him, as to Stanford and others of the same period, "instrumentation" and "the music" are separable things: "Had the . . . B. B. C. Orchestra, and the Salvation Army's International Staff band been within Handel's reach the score of 'Messiah' would have been a very different specification. The music would not and could not have been better; but the instrumentation would have been very much richer and more effective." There the cat is out of the bag. Can "the music" be separated from the sound medium through which it is expressed? Handel thought in the sound mediums of his period as much as Elgar did in his. Percy Grainger was more respectful than the "arrangers" and "reorchestrators" when in "Handel in the Strand" he made the composer wear a derby and do a clog dance.

Chesterton wrote, in the Introduction of his biography: "Most people either say that they agree with Bernard Shaw or that they do not understand him. I am the only person who understands him, and I do not agree with him." Great as is one's admiration for Bernard Shaw the dramatist, one neither agrees with him nor understands him on the subject of touching up the masterpieces of music.

In the meantime could there be any better way of celebrating the bi-centenary than another performance of "Messiah" as Handel wrote it? The only restoration needed is a return to the original score.

Polyna Stoska

Lithuanian-American soprano who will give her first American recital in Jordan Hall, Boston, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 8.

The Pennsylvania Academy

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The one hundred and thirty-seventh annual exhibition of American painting and sculpture at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts strikes a note of comforting constancy in a world that needs such comfort.

Gone is the gloom of a few years ago. Gone are the agonized propaganda pictures playing upon themes of the socially submerged. Even the studio canvas, with careful composing of many figures, is peeping around the corner.

In short, the very artists who let us know in no uncertain terms that something was wrong with the world are now going about their work with more complacency, and more faith in the future than many a layman. Perhaps they have purged themselves of conflict and struggle. Certain it is that, from their present output, the world in general may gain courage by sensing that here, at least, is a creative phase of life bent on construction rather than destruction. It is a needed message, and the keynote of the annual.

There are canvases, of course, and occasional bits of sculpture that have not risen from the level of erstwhile gloom. There are also artists whose trend of thought is basically macabre.

One such, Ivan Le Lorraine Albright of Warrenville, Ill., winner this year of the Temple gold medal, contributes what is unquestionably the most original painting in the annual, and at the same time the most lugubrious. Yet in spite of the subject matter it is impossible not to admire the subtlety of technique and fine tonal subjugation of pigments.

A woman's hand holding an exquisitely wrought lace handkerchief reaches for the knob of an old carved door, so old and worn you can feel the warp and the knots and the scratches. On the door is a large bouquet tied with lace ribbon, and again the textures and colors are exquisite. Titled "That Which I Should Have Done I Did Not Do" harks back in finesse of craftsmanship to the days of the old Flemish and Dutch.

While landscapes are much to the fore they no longer exude gloom. Instead they make you feel that America is a country in which you are glad to live. It teems with natural resources—with golden grain under big skies, as in "Harvesting," by Joe Jones, awarded the Jennie Sesnan landscape medal. It is a land of big distances and vast mountains, as in Frank Mechau's dramatic "Forest Fire" with little riders in overwhelming space. It is alive with industry in the valleys and homes on the hills, as in Francis Speight's "Schuylkill Valley Town"; or there is the quaint quiet and white light of the north with lavender gray buildings and little houses along a New England inlet in Zsissly's interpretation of Maine.

Landscape was singled out also for the J. Henry Scheidt memorial prize, given to a canvas that, in the opinion of the painters' jury, is of special importance to the exhibition. The winner is Eugene Trentham of the art department, University of Texas. His canvas, "August Landscape," creates interesting design by an adroit truncating of forms, soil, trees, underpass, even clouds.

If the land lends inspiration, so do the people, and the coverage is equally all-inclusive. Typical of the American metropolis is Douglas Gorsline's "My Better Half," awarded the Walter Lippincott prize for the best figure piece.

Then there are such contrasts as Edward Hopper's "Office at Night," with secretary at a filing cabinet and boss at the mahogany desk in a room flooded with white light and overwhelmed by a green carpet; and Miron Sokole's "Scavengers" treasure hunting on the city dump. Guy Pène du Bois touches an entirely different stratum in his character study of Victorian male and female in an art gallery, resplendent with red plush chairs, green and blue walls.

Canvases based on imagination include landscapes, figure compositions, and still-life—in the first category Walter E. Baum's large winter conception of mountains and the sea; in the second, group arrangements as Jon Corbino's "Figure Composition," Franklin Watkins' "Crucifixion," Maurice Molarsky's "Summer Idyl," John R. Conner's "Husbandry," Hobson Pittman's "Old Friends"; in the third, "Flowerscape," by Denny E. Winters, or Yasuo Kuniyoshi's pyramiding of unrelated objects.

Faye Swengel of New Hope, Pa., wins the Mary Smith prize for her "Bucks County Farmer," the quaint study of a little boy with a pitchfork in a farmyard environment.

The size of the sculpture section would render it impressive irrespective of actual exhibits. There are some 200 works shown. The preponderance of smaller pieces leads one to wonder whether the country's sculptors are feeling the pinch in monumental and architectural sculpture and making a bid for more general purchase by the public.

Chosen for the Widener Memorial Medal is "Deborah's Song," by Janet De Coux, of Glosonia, Pa. Although small in scale this seated figure is massive in treatment, gaining thereby a dignity that makes it seem larger than it is.

At an opposite pole in treatment are the little wood carvings by Vasileos, perhaps the most individual of the exhibiting sculptors. He offers two compositions—one of struggling figures, with flesh smoothly carved out of environing rough root; the other a graceful "Water Turkey." In both instances the wood has been studied for its best compositional possibilities.

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PRICES: EVES.: $2.75, $2.20, $1.65, $1.10, 85c, 55c.
WED. MAT.: $1.65, $1.10, 55c. SAT. MAT.: $2.20, $1.65, 85c, 55c.

BOSTON (MOVIES)

5th WEEK! KEITH MEMORIAL
GARY COOPER
BARBARA STANWYCK
BALL OF FIRE
CO-FEATURE
OBLIGING YOUNG LADY
JOAN CARROLL EDMOND O'BRIEN
Extra! WALT DISNEY'S All-Color Cartoon

SOUTH STATION LIB 5560
March of Time-AIR RAIDS
KITCHEN-QUIZ • HOWARD HILL •
WOMEN IN DEFENSE • FITZPATRICK

STATE Loew's ORPHEUM
30c 'Til 1:00 P. M., Inc. Tax
Douglas FAIRBANKS, Jr. • Ruth WARWICK • Akim TAMIROFF
"The CORSICAN BROTHERS"
Plus "Blondie Goes to College"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Tyrone POWER • Gene TIERNEY
"SON OF FURY"
Plus "Right to the Heart"

NOW PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY
Shirley TEMPLE • Herbert MARSHALL • Laraine DAY
"KATHLEEN"
Plus "Dr. Kildare's Victory"

TELEPIX
MARCH of TIME
Milady's Fashions
ALL THE NEWS
Father Hubbard
KALTENBORN COMMENTS

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

Aaron Richmond presents
TOM'W 3:30 JORDAN HALL Box-office 2 p. m.
MELCHIOR
Leading Met. Opera Tenor $1.65, $2.20 & $2.75

THIS TUE. EVE.—ONLY Boston Concert
BUDAPEST
Quartet JORDAN HALL
Haydn D maj., Mozart G maj., Beethoven F maj.

TICKETS NOW AT SYMPHONY HALL for
MENUHIN
Sun. Aft., Feb. 15
Famous Violinist's Only Concert
(Steinway)

Feb. 17, Tue. Eve.
JORDAN HALL
1st Boston Concert
PIANIST
BERNHARD
WEISER
55c-$2.20 (Steinway)

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
Symphony Hall—TOM'W AFT. at 3:30
HOROWITZ
"THE FABULOUS PIANIST"

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Enormously exciting."—Brown, World-Tel. "Everything one could hope for"—Watts, Her. Trib.
ANGEL STREET
with VINCENT PRICE JUDITH EVELYN LEO G. CARROLL
GOLDEN THEA., W. 45 St. CI. 6-6740. Evgs. 8:40
Evgs. 55c-$3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 55c to $2.20
Seats for next 6 weeks—Mail Orders Now

"A honey for your money."—Winchell
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE Thea., 47 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-0390
Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40

"Wittiest, gayest, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years."—Walker, News
JOHN C. WILSON presents
Clifton WEBB Peggy WOOD Leonora CORBETT Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
By NOEL COWARD
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-6230
EVENINGS 8:40, MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

"'Junior Miss' is a joy."—Watts, H. Trib.
JUNIOR MISS The New Comedy Smash
LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of B'way. CH. 4-4256
EVGS. 8:40. MATS. WED. AND SAT. at 2:40
250 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 269 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

CHERYL CRAWFORD presents
George Gershwin's
PORGY AND BESS
with TODD DUNCAN—ANNE BROWN
ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor
MAJESTIC Thea., W. 44 St. CI. 6-0730. Evgs. 8:30
Evgs. $2.75-55c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $2.20-55c
Performance Every Sunday Night at 8:30

"'Spring Again' leaves everyone happy."
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
Grace GEORGE and SMITH C. Aubrey
SPRING AGAIN
PLAYHOUSE Thea., 48th St. E. of B'y. BR. 9-2628
Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST"—Walter Winchell
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
Lucile Watson Paul Lukas Mady Christians
MARTIN BECK Theatre, 45 St., West of 8 Ave.
Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

TYRONE POWER
SON OF FURY
The Story of Benjamin Blake
GENE TIERNEY
Produced by DARRYL F. ZANUCK
ROXY
PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE IMPERIAL THEATRE
Bahama Passage
Madeleine Carroll • Sterling Hayden
SUN. THRU WED.—FEB. 1-4

Managers of Theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Manager Art Ross Begins Moves to Strengthen Boston Bruins for Rest of Season

Dit Clapper Is Appointed Team's Assistant Manager

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As the Boston Bruins, broken in strength but not in morale, face the prospects of two games in two days—tonight at Toronto against the Maple Leafs and back here tomorrow night against Brooklyn Americans—the rumblings of reparations were already beginning to be heard.

Faced with the necessity of replacing not only their great Kraut line of Milt Schmidt, Bobby Bauer, and Woody Dumart, but also their all-star play-making center, Bill Cowley, Manager Art Ross is gradually taking the steps which will bring back to the Bruins some semblance of their heralded offensive and defensive strength.

In order to leave himself free to scout around for new talent, Manager Ross today announced appointment of Dit Clapper, Bruins captain and star defenseman, as assistant manager of the team, a position which the popular Clapper has fully earned after 15 years of brilliant service in a Boston uniform. Dit will continue to play and will handle the team on all occasions when Ross is away. Speaking from Toronto, where he announced the appointment to the players this afternoon, Art said he had every confidence in Dit and that the player would take over his new duties immediately.

Additional Moves

While no further announcements were forthcoming from Ross as this edition went to press, it was generally assumed that additional moves will be made to strengthen the club this week end. One such announcement is expected to be the bringing up of Gordie Bruce, Hershey wing, inasmuch as Bruce's name has been removed from the roster of the western squad in the American League's all-star charity game at Cleveland next Wednesday. According to Maurice Podoloff, President of the American League, the Bruins have already recalled Bruce. Jack Shewchuk of Hershey and Cliff Thompson now with St. Paul are other Bruins' players who might be called back to the parent team, although Thompson is far from ready. With Shewchuk up to help out at defense, Flash Hollett would be released for center ice duties.

The Bruins, a bit numbed by the recent turn of events, hope to be able to reverse their fortunes of the past two weeks, a period in which they have been able to win only one of six games. They have managed to tie Canadiens and Toronto, but have lost to Rangers, Detroit, and Brooklyn. Today they were still tied with Rangers for first place, but the New Yorkers had the advantage of a game in hand. And while the Bruins are weakened, the Rangers will be strengthened this week end by the return to duty of Ott Heller, best of the N. Y. defensemen who has been out of action with a shoulder injury.

Over the Blue Line

Plans are gradually being completed for the charity game between the Bruins and the former N. H. L. All-Stars at the Garden next Friday night . . . Latest developments settled the program for the evening, during which the Boston Olympics will play Johnstown Blue Birds in an Eastern Amateur League affair . . . The Bruins and All-Stars will open the festivities with a period of their game, with the Olympics and Blue Birds playing a period of their contest beginning at 9 p. m. . . . Then the pros come back to finish their two-period game, after which the amateur sextets will play their other two periods.

* * *

Following two straight losses at home, the Olympics finally found the victory trail again and beat Atlantic City in New Jersey 3-2 last night . . . Jack McGill's solo goal in the third period was the winner . . . The 'Pics move on to River Vale tonight and to New York tomorrow afternoon . . . Next Wednesday they will be at home to Atlantic City . . . This will mark the first time the Sea Gulls will have been to Boston since they opened the Eastern League season here with a two-game series last Nov. 14 and 15.

* * *

Syl Apps of Toronto Maple Leafs proved his speed by winning a puck-carrying race last night against representatives from the other six major league clubs . . . In the beautiful Maple Leaf Gardens Sylvanus turned in the best time for speeding around both nets while propelling the puck ahead of him . . . Originally Apps and Lynn Patrick of New York Rangers were tied, but Patrick slowed a fraction of a second in the race-off . . . Flash Hollett of the Bruins was third . . . The speed test was the feature of a memorial program for the family of Bob (Moose) Ecclestone, late Toronto sportsman.

Eastern Amateur Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
Boston	26	7	4	56	178	100
New York	24	12	4	52	188	130
Johnstown	21	14	4	46	132	142
Washington	18	17	5	39	161	176
Baltimore	14	22	3	31	149	171
River Vale	11	22	4	26	115	149
Atlantic City	9	29	0	18	144	219

Boardwalk Cup Standing

New York	7	1	2	16	57	28
Washington	5	3	2	12	36	42
Boston	5	2	0	10	32	14
River Vale	4	3	1	9	33	33
Johnstown	4	5	0	8	32	40
Atlantic City	2	7	0	4	30	48
Baltimore	1	7	1	3	24	39

Results Jan. 30
Boston 3, Atlantic City 2.
Washington 6, Johnstown 4.

By-Plays

Yale's Statistics

According to statistics compiled by the director of the Yale University gymnasium, the students at that college are larger, heavier, taller and younger today than they used to be. And some persons are trying to figure out what relationship there is between these physical characteristics and the poor showing made by recent football teams as compared with the Yale eleven of the late '90's and early 1900's.

So far as we are concerned, we do not believe that the size and weight has much of anything to do with the quality of the Eli football teams, while we admit that there is no doubt an advantage in favor of a big strong player over a smaller one, this advantage may be more than overcome by the latter if he is a better student of the game and has more natural ability.

We would offer as proof of this claim the case of Frank Hinkey of Yale. When anyone mentions Yale football stars of all time there is never a question as to Hinkey's selection as one of them. In fact, we regard him as the greatest end of all time. It was our good fortune to see him play and in over 45 years of following college football, we never saw his equal, and he never weighed much over 150 pounds.

While the average student at Yale may be bigger and stronger, there were certainly "big" men at Yale 50 years ago, and some of them could play football, notably "Pudge" Heffelfinger. When one picks an all-time all-America eleven he must put Heff at one of the guard places. Around 6ft. 4in. in height and weighing over 200 pounds, he was a bulwark in the Yale line and we have never seen a guard on a Yale or any other college eleven who could equal him.

No, we do not believe that any excuse for Yale's poor showing in the gridron can be found in the change in physical characteristics. It is rather due to an improvement in the standard of play by Yale's opponents as well as the fact that there are not so many "natural" football players at New Haven as there used to be. G. M. R. H.

Harlow Predicts Freshmen Player Will Help Games

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Freshmen will be playing on many varsity football squads next season, but big, jovial Dick Harlow of Harvard insists the average fan won't know who they are unless he looks at his program.

"The first-year men won't lower the standard of the game a bit," said the veteran coach of the first major eastern school to approve the use of freshmen in varsity games.

Harlow predicted the game would be "more interesting than ever" next fall.

"There's some difference, of course, between the standards of freshman play and varsity competition," the Harvard coach explained, "but by mixing in a few of the better frosh with more seasoned players a coach should be able to develop a team that's just as good to watch as his regular varsity."

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 30

East

St. John's 49, Brooklyn 39.
Drexel 35, Rennselaer Poly 34.
Hobart 43, Union (N. Y.) 42 (overtime).
Bloomsburg Tea. 44, Shippensburg 32.
Lasalle 34, Scranton 29.
Wesleyan 45, Coast Guard 44.
Concord 48, Morris Harvey 43.
Grove City 30, Fredonia Normal 27.
Clarion 49, Cal. (Pa.) Tea. 40.

South

Virginia State 56, Howard 23.
North Carolina 49, V. M. I. 28.
South Carolina 58, Furman 26.
Vanderbilt 58, Georgia 38.
Arkansas Tea. 56, Henderson 44.
Ouachita 45, Arkansas Tech 35.
Howard College 33, Chattanooga 26.
William and Mary 67, Navy Apprentice 49.
Tuskegee 64, Hampton 47.

Midwest

Alma 61, Western Michigan 50.
Wabash 48, Albion 42.
Ohio Northern 57, Findlay 27.
Capital 54, Marietta 51.
Wooster 52, Wilmington 33.
No. Illinois Tea. 34, Chicago Tea. 29.
Midland 33, Hastings 27.
Cape Girardeau Tea. 70, Mo. Mines 37.
Indiana Central 53, Manchester 25.
Anderson 42, Oakland City 40.
Dubuque 44, Western Union 42 (overtime).
Stout 47, River Falls 28.
E. Illinois Tea. 59, W. Illinois Tea. 48.
Mankato Tea. 54, Moorhead Tea. 43.
Calvin 42, Lawrence Tech 38.
No. Michigan 58, Eau Claire Tea. 33.
Akron 58, John Carroll 48.
Peru Teachers 43, Wayne Teachers 35.
N. Dakota State 49, S. Dakota State 34.
Chadron T. 63, Kearney T. 47.
Principia 52, Blackburn 40.
Oklahoma City 35, Southwestern (Okla.) Tech 30.
Phillips 34, Southeastern (Okla.) 31.
Central 32, Northwestern (Okla.) 27.
Warrensburg T. 54, Maryville T. 41.
Southwestern (Kas.) 50, Emporia State 39.
Fort Hays State 52, College of Emporia 39.
Baker 54, Bethany 30.
Missouri Valley 72, William Jewell 28.
Tarkio 49, Culver-Stockton 29.
Simpson 50, Central (Iowa) 37.
Kansas State 36, Freshmen 28.

West

Daniel Baker 46, Southwestern (Texas) 36.
Brigham Young 46, Denver 34.
Utah 53, Utah State 35.
Oregon State 36, Washington State 34.
San Jose State 51, Fresno State 47.
Texas A and M 54, Sam Houston 42.
Gonzaga 64, Portland 59.
Regis 30, Adams State 29.
Texas Wes. 33, Abilene Christian 28.
California Aggies 54, Nevada 42.
Olympic Club 40, California 35.
New Mexico Mines 53, Highlands 32.
New Mexico T. 56, Eastern New Mexico 33.
Tempe State 43, Flagstaff State 27.
Washington 40, Oregon 39.
Western (Colo.) State 54, Colorado Mines 53.
Stanford 54, U. C. L. A. 43.
Branch Agricultural 65, Mesa 47.
Dixie 43, Weber 40.
Snow 58, Carbon 31.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 30

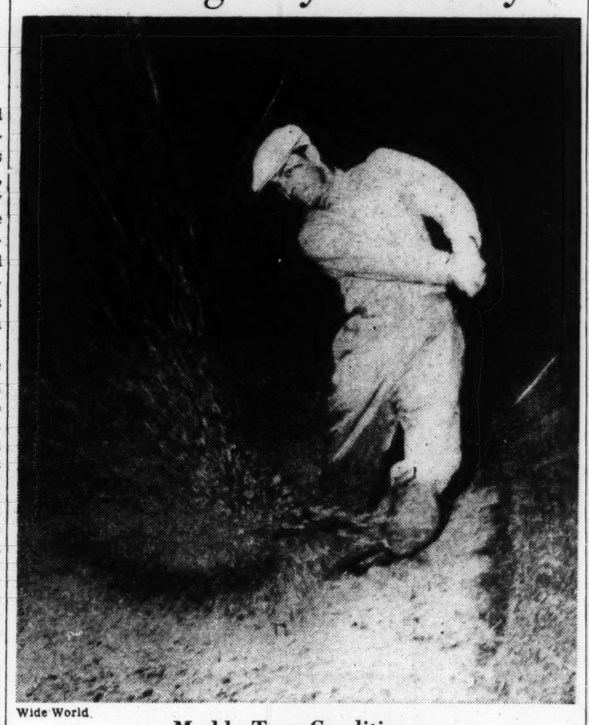
American Association

Fort Worth 9, Dallas 1.

Eastern Amateur League

Washington 6, Johnstown 4.
Boston 3, Atlantic City 2.

Blasting Way to Victory



Wide World

Muddy Trap Conditions

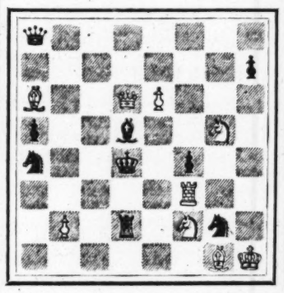
SAN FRANCISCO—Benny Hogan, Hershey, Pa., pro, came in ahead of the field to take the $1,000 first-prize money in the San Francisco open golf tournament. The (censored) weather made for hard going but didn't seem to put a damper on par-shattering performances as he carded 279 for the 72 holes, nine strokes under.

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

January 31, 1942
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2423

By Burney M. Marshall, Shreveport, La.
Black 9 Pieces

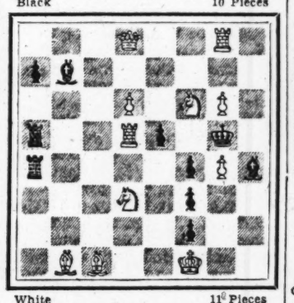


White 9 Pieces
q7/7p/B2QP3/p2b2Kt1/kt2k1p2/5R2/-1P1r1Ktkt1/6BK

White to play and mate in two
(Especially composed for and contributed to the "Informal Composing Tourney.")

Problem No. 2424

By K. A. K. Larsen
Black 10 Pieces



White 11 Pieces
3Q2R1/pb6/3P1KtP1/r2Rp1k1/r4pPb/-3Ktip2/5p2/1BB2K2

White to play and mate in three
(First Prize, Skakbladet, 1940. A fine thematic three-mover.)

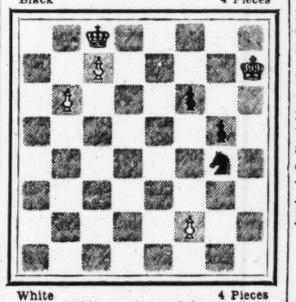
Solutions to Problems

No. 2421 KtxKP
No. 2422. 1. Kt-KB6 threatens
2. Q-Kt8ch
1. . . . . KxKt
2. B-Kt3ch
1. . . . . QxKt(B3)
2. Kt-B4ch
1. . . . . KxP
2. Q-Kt7ch
1. . . . . K-B4
2. Q-B8ch
1. . . . . Q-K5
2. KtxQch
1. . . . . Q-Kt3
2. Q-Q8ch

End-Game No. 599. White wins: 1 Kt-Kt, K-Q7; 2 Kt-B3ch, K-Q6; 3 K-K, K-K5; 4 Kt-Kt, K-K5; 5 Kt-B4, K-Q6; 6 Kt-Q2, K-K6; 7 Kt-B3, K-Q6; 8 K-B, K-K6; 9 Kt-K, K-Q7; 10 Kt-B2!!, K-Q8; 11 Kt-Kt4, K-Q7; 12 Kt-Q5, winning the BP, with the rest easy. Other variations are not difficult.

End-Game No. 600

By Troitzky, 1898
Black 4 Pieces



White 4 Pieces
White to play and draw

New Problem Book

Frank Altschul's Overbrook Press has just published the second in its magnificent series of chess books: "F. Gamage—An Artist in Chess Problems," by Alain White. Mr. White has selected 100 of Gamage's best problems, and comments upon each in his own expert way.

Like "A Century of Two-Movers," the first in the series, this book combines the best in modern typography with equally fine problem compositions. The edition is limited, since Mr. Altschul's facilities are small and his standard of printing high.

For those who can afford to indulge themselves, this book, which lists for $5, will be a delightful addition to their chess libraries. A special price of $10 has been made for those who buy both this and "A Century of Two-Movers," which sold separately for $7.50.

National Championship

The announcement that the biennial United States Championship would be postponed this year on account of the war has been countermanded by officials of the United States Chess Federation, at the request of New York players, who wished to have a chance to try to dethrone Samuel Reshevsky, who has won all three of the previous events.

Manhattan Game

This game, from the annual championship tournament of the Manhattan Chess Club, shows Weaver Adams, former New England champion, winning with his favorite Albin Counter-Gambit from the new Bronx champion.

After a prolonged stay in New York, Adams is returning to Boston. His score in the Manhattan Championship is 6-3, which should win a high rank, but hardly ahead of S. Bernstein, whose score is 5-0 so far.

Albin Counter-Gambit

Blumin White	Adams Black	Blumin White	Adams Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	18 KR-Q	Kt-B3
2 P-QB4	KP-K4	19 Q-Q3	R-K1
3 PxKP	P-Q5	20 B-B3	Kt-K5
4 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	21 K-Kt2	P-B4
5 P-QR3	P-QR4	22 B-R5	P-Kt3
6 QKt-Q2	B-KKt5	23 B-B3	P-KKt4
7 P-KKt3	B-QB4	24 R-KKt	PxP
8 B-Kt2	KKt-K2	25 PxP	Q-R5
9 Castles	Castles	26 QR-KB	K-B2
10 P-Kt3	Kt-Kt3	27 K-R2	R-Q3
11 B-Kt2	Q-K2	28 B-Kt2	R-Kt1
12 P-R3	BxKt	29 R-B3	B-Q3
13 KtxB	QR-Q	30 QxP	BxPch
14 Q-Q2	P-Kt3	31 K-R	R-Q
15 K-R2	QKtxP	32 RxB	QxR
16 KtxKt	KtxKt	Resigns	
17 P-B4	Kt-Q2		

Russian Game

This game, from the 1941 Russian championship, shows the treacherousness of rook and pawn endings with dramatic emphasis. In the early stages, White obtained the better pawn position, and it seemed that he should be able to exploit Black's weakened pawn position in due time with telling results.

Nimzowitsch Defense

Lilienthal White	Smyslov Black	Lilienthal White	Smyslov Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	20 RxR	RxR
2 P-QB4	P-K3	21 KtxP	P-B4
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	22 Kt-B3	QxQ
4 Q-B2	P-Q3	23 PxQ	R-Q7
5 P-KKt3	P-B4	24 R-Q	R-B7
6 PxP	PxP	25 R-Q3	BxP
7 B-Kt2	Kt-B3	26 R-Q8ch	K-B2
8 BxKtch	PxB	27 KtxB	RxKt
9 Kt-B3	Castles	28 R-Q7ch	K-K3
10 Castles	R-K	29 RxRP	P-Kt4
11 B-Kt5	BxKt	30 RxP	RxQRP
12 QxB	Kt-K5	31 R-R6ch	K-K4
13 Q-K3	KtxB	32 RxP	K-K5
14 KtxKt	P-K4	33 RxP	P-B5
15 Kt-K4	Q-Q5	34 KPxP	K-B6
16 P-Kt3	B-Kt5	35 P-R3	R-R8ch
17 Kt-B3	P-K5	Drawn by perpetual check.	
18 QR-Q	Q-K4		
19 R-Q2	QR-Q		

Bill Posedel Asked for An Offshore Job

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Sailor Bill Posedel, who pitched in the National League for first the Dodgers, later the Braves, is back in Uncle Sam's Navy with his former rank of boatswain's mate, second class. It happened like this.

The blond right-hander walked into the Navy recruiting headquarters in San Francisco.

"I want to join up," he said, "but I don't want any shore job. I want to see some action."

"Ever been aboard a battlewagon?" jocularly asked the officer.

Gold Watch

Posedel unfastened a handsome gold wrist watch. On the back was inscribed: "To Posey From The Gang, U. S. S. Saratoga, 7-29-29."

The officer sat up. Seldom had he seen such a tribute to a person leaving the service. When the necessary formalities had been completed, a grinning Posedel walked out of the office.

Sure, the big pitcher probably was pleased at the fair $80 a month he would get as boatswain's mate, second class, but no doubt the chief reason for the smile was the realization that he would soon be back behind a gun on one of Uncle Sam's "battlewagons."

Often while touring the country as a ball player Posedel has remarked that the happiest years of his life were the four spent in the Navy. Two of them were put in aboard the battleship Colorado, where he manned a 16-inch monster. The other two were on the Saratoga, an aircraft carrier, where he was behind a five-inch anti-aircraft gun.

No. 1 to Sailors

The Bob Fellers and Hank Greenbergs may have been the favorites among the average baseball fans, but to the sailor, Posedel was the No. 1 major leaguer. Any time you saw sailors at Braves Field, at some time during the afternoon you would see them hanging over the rail in a front row box, shouting "hello," or trying to get a look at Bill.

Posedel was never an outstanding pitcher. They will tell you in the dugout that his temperament held him back, because he seemed to have everything else—a fast ball, curve and experience. There were days when he looked unbeatable. But the days did not come often enough. However, there will be few sailors working for Uncle Sam with any more on the ball.

Herman in Line

BROOKLYN (AP)—Billy Herman, second baseman of the Brooklyn Dodgers, took only a few minutes conversation with President Larry MacPhail to sign his 1942 contract.

He came here from his home at New Albany, Ind., in response to an invitation from the club and said he would return at once.

Terms were not disclosed, but the chunky veteran said, "I did as well as I expected."

Baseball at St. Petersburg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—President Roosevelt's go ahead signal to organize baseball assures this winter capital of the national pastime of its greatest year, with 27 major league games scheduled in March and April at Waterfront Park, nine more than were played last season.

With the return of the world champion New York Yankees to St. Petersburg for their 18th consecutive training period, a new baseball record will be established, breaking that of the Boston Braves who trained in the same city 17 years, also St. Petersburg. The St. Louis Cardinals, who replaced the Braves here, will return for their fourth straight year.

The six-game series between the Yanks and Cards for the city championship next Spring is expected to offer the thousands of fans vacationing here a pre-view of the 1942 World Series, most experts picking these two teams to cop their respective league pennants.

St. Petersburg's popularity as a baseball training camp is due to the fact that perfect weather almost invariable prevails through the five weeks' work-out period, and because the paid admissions to exhibition games are many times greater than at any other camp, the crowds often comparing favorably to those in the large northern cities during the regular baseball season.

February will see the Sunshine City's sports, social and general entertainment program at its peak with daily attractions of interest to winter visitors. Headline sports events include the pro-amateur golf tournament on the 8th, the Professional Baseball Player's championship golf tournament starting the 5th, the National Open Lawn Bowling championship tournament from the 9th to 21st, the Washington's Birthday sailing and power boat regatta on the 22nd, and the Florida West Coast Seniors golf tournament Feb. 24th-26th.

Brothers Prove Court Ability

EUGENE, Ore. (AP)—Brotherly co-operation is paying dividends for the McKee's Bakers, independent basketball team.

Its starting lineup includes brothers Ken and Palmer King and brothers Howard, Delano and Ken Fox. Among the reserves is brother Everett Fox.

The McKees thumped the University of Oregon freshmen, 72 to 53, this week—the first defeat for the frosh.

Grid Star to Film Star

PALO ALTO, Calif. (AP)—Frankie Albert, All-America quarterback for Stanford's Indians in 1940 and 1941, is slated to star in another field. He has signed to play the hero's role in a movie, "Spirit of Stanford," scheduled to start production in April.

Buddy Hassett, who likely will play first for the Yanks, hit .291 for the Braves last year. That was 57 points higher than Johnny Sturm's Yankee mark.

PGA Tournament Manager Shows Modern Era Boom

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—During the recent Northern California annual golf festival we had the pleasure of meeting and chatting with Fred Corcoran—the courteous and highly-efficient manager of the Professional Golfer's Association tournament bureau. From him we learned that since he took charge in 1937 he has represented the P. G. A. at 156 tournaments for which an aggregate of $866,000 was distributed in prize money. Although the number of competing golfers ran into the hundreds it is rather surprising to find that 23 players won over 46 per cent ($402,761) of the total and one of the professionals—Sam Snead—annexed nearly 1/14th of the whole amount.

While Corcoran's success as tournament manager has not been solely due to his ability in arranging a greater number of competitions than his predecessor, it is interesting to note the increase in numbers and prize money since 1937. In 1936 (the pre-Corcoran year) the total prize money for the season was $131,000. Corcoran increased the amount in 1937 to $160,000 for 30 tournaments; in 1938 the figures were 32 and $174,000; 32 and $178,000 in 1939; 28 and $164,000 in 1940; and 34 and $190,000 in 1941.

During the past two years the P. G. A. has raised over $90,000 for the Red Cross; U. S. O.; and the Finnish War Relief. The match in Detroit between Bobby Jones' team and the Ryder Cup squad netted $18,000 and the P. G. A.-arranged match at Nassau, in which Bobby Jones paired with Tommy Armour against Gene Sarazen and Walter Hagen (with the Duke of Windsor as referee), $8,000. The P. G. A. has set aside a day (it will probably be in May) during which open tournaments will be staged throughout the Nation for the benefit of various charities. Also it will endeavor to stage at least one exhibition match each week between champions during the tournament season—the proceeds to go to Service organizations.

Corcoran spoke most highly of the contribution made to golf by the great British professionals—players such as the late Harry Vardon, Ted Ray, James Braid, George Duncan, and Henry Cotton. During his visit to England in 1937 with the United States Ryder Cup team Fred was much impressed by the sportsmanship of the British professionals and of the great esteem in which they were held by the golfing world.

On his return to this country Fred Corcoran initiated the Harry Vardon Memorial Trophy for competition among the American professionals in order that the name of the man who did so much for golf would long be remembered by golfers in the United States. (Incidentally the 1937 U. S. Ryder Cup team was the only one of those who represented either this country or Great Britain to win a victory in its opponents territory, during the 10 years of competition.)

Corcoran also paid tribute to the great constructive work done in this country by such famous British-born professionals as John Black, Macdonald Smith, Tommy Armour, Jock Hutchison, Willie Hunter, Stewart Maiden (the man who taught Bobby Jones the fundamentals of the game) and the fathers of Harry Cooper and Denny Shute.

* * *

The financial report of the West Coast Army-Navy game played last Armistice Day in the Memorial Stadium at Berkeley shows that 36,767 persons paid to see the resumption of this game after a nine-year interval. Total receipts were $32,382; expenses $8,326 (including 80 gold watches for the players), leaving a net balance of $21,027. This was allotted in equal amounts to $10,513.92 to the recreation departments of the Moffett Field Flyers (Army) and the Twelfth Naval District (Navy). These sums will be a welcome addition to the athletic treasury of both Service organizations and the success of the game has stimulated plans for another contest on Armistice Day, 1942. The good quality of the football played—plus the splendid military pageant—made it one of the most enjoyable games of the California season and indications are that this year's game will rival in popularity that of 1932 when the figures for attendance and receipts were $70,000 and $56,000.

H. Archie Richardson

Sports Here and There

Guldahl in Tie

Rancho Fe, Calif., Jan. 31 (AP)—Ralph Guldahl found his old time prowess on the golf links yesterday for the first time in many months and stroked himself into a tie for first place in the first day's firing of the $5,000 tournament staged by singer Bing Crosby.

The two-time winner of the national open championship in 1937 and 1938 fired a 32-36—68 in his opening bid for the Crosby title and wound up tied with a professional from Des Moines, Joe Brown, who posted a 33-35.

Longer Runway

New York, Jan. 31 (AP)—Cornelius Warmerdam of the San Francisco Olympic Club, only pole vaulter ever to achieve a mark of 15 feet, has asked officials to extend the runway to its maximum length for the annual Millrose Games in Madison Square Garden next Saturday night.

"There's no sense crossing the country for a 14-foot vault," Warmerdam wrote director Fred Schmertz in submitting his entry. "But if you extend the runway, I can virtually guarantee you a 15-foot vault."

Stranahan Wins

St. Augustine, Fla., Jan. 31 (AP)—So far so good for Frank Stranahan of Toledo, Ohio, in his winter golf campaign in Florida. Last week the Toledo amateur in his first try won the Miami-Biltmore amateur and yesterday he defeated Louis Broward of Jacksonville, Fla., 3 and 1 in the finals, to win the Ponce de Leon Cup event here.

Surprise Victory

Miami, Fla., Jan. 31 (AP)—Youthful Georgia Tainter, Fargo, N. D., high school pupil, who started no better than third choice, won the Miami-Biltmore golf tournament yesterday with a surprising 6-and-5 victory over Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta, the favorite.

Yacht Trophy

Havana, Jan. 31 (AP)—The trim little racer, Kurush II, skippered by Charles de Cardenas of Havana, yesterday won the Midwinter Challenge Trophy of Cuba. Cardenas is the first Cuban ever to win the trophy, outstanding event of the annual international star class regatta.

Swimming Book

One of the most informative histories of the development of speed swimming is contained in the newest book on the sport written by Robert J. H. (Bob) Kiphuth (A. S. Barnes: $1). Quoting at length from authoritative sources, this famous Yale coach traces the story of swimming from earliest attempts at speed to its present-day status.

Among the authorities he quotes at length are Frank Beaurepaire, the great Australian star who represented his country in several Olympics; Frank J. Sullivan, originator of the American trudgen crawl; C. M. Daniels, first great American swimmer of international repute, who was the world's record holder in the sprints and won Olympic championships at St. Louis in 1904, Athens in 1906, and London in 1908; and Cecil Healy, another Australian whose reputation was world wide.

The book assumes that the reader already knows how to swim, and deals more with advanced instruction in the various strokes. The book also contains chapters on conditioning work, out-of-water exercises, and training during a competitive season. The volume is illustrated with many underwater photographs and line drawings.

Sooners in Defense

NORMAN, Okla. (AP) — The Oklahoma Sooners lost another promising quarterback prospect today to defense industry. Sophomore Carl Brewington of Shawnee, who starred in the Oklahoma-Iowa State game last season, withdrew from school to take a defense job. Son Riley, freshman fullback of Oklahoma City, quit school several days before to join the Coast Guard.

Babe Phelps, who will catch for the Pirates this year, started midwinter training with his nephew, James Phelps, a semi-pro star.

Leave Hockey for War Game

By a Staff Photographer

Now Enlisted Men for Canada

Left to right: Bobby Bauer, Milt Schmidt and Woody Dumart. This whole forward line of the Boston Bruins has joined the Royal Canadian Air Force and are not expected to appear again in the regular season schedule of the Stanley Cup champions for the duration of the present war.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 200,000
Previous day's sales 377,490
1942 volume to date 12,765,735
1941 volume to date 12,829,200

Stocks Ease Fractionally In Dull Trade

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—There was nothing in the way of real selling pressure evident in today's stock market but many leaders extended Friday's decline by fractions.

The crisis at Singapore was accentuated by the withdrawal of British forces from Malaya to that fortified island and most potential share buyers either lowered their bids or stood aside to await further developments from the far Pacific. The fact dealings dwindled to a mere trickle provided some comfort for bullish contingents.

The list got off to a stumbling start and, while scattered issues contested the drift with modest gains, the general direction was downward near the final hour.

Stocks in the clipping division included Bethlehem Steel, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Anaconda, Kennecott, Standard Oil (N. J.), General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, United Aircraft, Westinghouse, Pepsi-Cola and U. S. Gypsum.

Union Pacific was resistant, along with Eastman Kodak and Johns-Manville.

Bond Changes Narrow

Light offerings of rail issues balanced timid demand for industrials and utilities in the bond market today.

Most changes were measured in small fractions toward the end of the short session.

Many operators felt the British withdrawal from Malaya presaged a decisive turn in the Pacific fighting and trimmed their commitments accordingly.

U. S. Governments tended lower at a slow rate.

In the foreign division small losses cropped out for Sao Paulo stamped 7s of '40, Chile February 6s of '61 and Australia 4½s. Brazil 6½s improved.

Corporates higher included Commonwealth Edison convertible 3½s of '58, Consolidated Edison 3½s of '48, Laclede Gas 5½s, Standard Oil (N. J.) 3s, Portland General Electric 4½s and Pacific Gas 3½s.

Lower were Illinois Central 4¾s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, North Western 4¾s of '49, Nickel Plate 4½s, Frisco 4½s of '78 and Seaboard Air Line Convertibles 6s.

Defense Bond Sales In January Soar To Billion Dollar Peak

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—Defense bond sales zoomed to a record-breaking total of $1,000,000,000 this month, and some Treasury officials predicted that 1942 sales would reach $7,000,000,000.

The January record approximately doubled the $528,000,000 sold in December, after the Pearl Harbor attack. Sales in the seven weeks since Pearl Harbor total nearly as much as the $1,800,000,000 sold previously from the time the bond campaign began last May 1.

Officials called the January sales probably the greatest distribution of small unit securities in history. Although liberty bond subscriptions in the World War were greater, purchasers frequently bought them on the instalment plan, financed by local banks. Today's defense bond sales are strictly on a cash basis.

January sales, however, probably will not be equaled again this year, since many of this month's sales were to wealthier purchasers who bought the limit for the whole year. No one can buy more than $5,000 of Series E and more than $50,000 of Series F and G bonds in the same year.

During the rest of the year, the Treasury will concentrate on its campaign to get persons of smaller means to buy a bond or two every pay day. Several thousand business firms already have been signed up to deduct the cost from paychecks of those employees who are willing to participate in such a plan.

The January sales figures do not include defense stamps.

Cotton Futures Break Sharply

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—Cotton futures broke as much as $2.40 a bale in early trade today under an avalanche of selling caused by President Roosevelt's ruling that Government-owned cotton would be made available to all war production agencies.

Traders felt this action might decrease potential demand in commercial channels by some 4,000,000 bales.

Trade shorts and mill interests bought heavily on the decline.

Unsettled by the break in cotton, wheat and other grains opened lower today.

Auto Production Lower for Week

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Reports, Inc., estimated this week's car and truck production at 73,305 units. This compares with 79,930 last week and with 124,400 last year at this time.

The survey said that next week would see several producers still operating on cleanup of their passenger car quotas for January. Thereafter production will be confined to truck output, mainly in medium and heavy weight classifications.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	46½	48½	48½	+ ½
		Abbott 4% pf (4)	1	106	106	106	
51¾	43⅝	Acme Steel (4a)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Jan 22
8¼	5⅛	Adams Ex (.60g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
24¼	17¾	Adam-Mills(1a)	1	19	19	19	Jan 21
15⅞	9⅛	Addressog (1)	2	11¼	11	11	Jan 30
45	34⅜	Air Reduct (1a)	7	35⅝	35½	35½	− ¼
⅜	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5	1½	Alaska Juneau	3	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
⅝	⅛	Alleghany Corp	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9½	3¼	Alleg pf xw	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10⅝	3⅝	Alleg pf $30 ww	5	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
21½	11¼	Alleghany pr pf	1	15	15	15	−11½
23⅝	17¼	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	− ⅛
11¼	4⅝	Allen Indust (1)	1	5	5	5	Jan 30
167½	135¼	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	5	140¼	139	139¼	Jan 30
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jan 26
14¾	11½	Allied M (11⅛g)	3	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	Jan 30
9	3	Allied Stores	9	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
8¼	7⅛	Allied Str pf (5)	1	78	78	78	Jan 30
37	24⅜	Allis-Ch M 1½g	1	26½	26⅜	26⅜	− ⅛
21⅜	14½	Alpha P Cem ⅛e	4	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	− ⅛
1⅜	⅛	Amal Leather	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20	10	Amal Lea pf 1½k	6	18½	18½	18½	Jan 30
63½	44	Amerada Pet (2)	6	55½	55	55½	Jan 29
22⅞	14⅜	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	1	22	21⅞	22	
58½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	1	46	46	46	Jan 30
9¾	5½	Am Bank N 10e	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
8¼	3½	Am Bosch	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	− ¼
39	26½	Am Brake 2.20g	6	31¼	31¼	31¼	− ½
3	1	Am Cable & R	2	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
65¼	55¼	Am Can (4)	4	63½	63½	63½	− ½
185	157½	Am Can pf (7)	1	165⅛	165⅛	165⅛	Jan 29
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	1	30¾	30¼	30¼	− ½
79¼	56	Am C & F pf(7)	3	72	72	72	Jan 30
23⅛	16½	Am Ch & C (1⅛e)	5	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	− ⅜
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	Jan 14
121	101½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	76	76	76	
63¼	43¼	AmCol'type(.60)	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	Jan 21
63⅜	35⅜	Am Comm Al	18	91¼	91⅛	91¼	
19⅝	9½	Am Crys S (1½e)	8	21¾	21¾	21¾	− ⅜
1⅞	½	Am Encaus Til	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan 28
6½	3¾	Am Europ (.40g)	1	6	6	6	Jan 21
1⅛	⅛	Am & For Pow	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan 30
113⅜	24⅞	A F P $6pf(.30k)	4	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	− ⅜
28⅜	14⅜	A F P $7pf(.35k)	8	26⅜	26½	26½	− ⅜
3⅞	1⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
38½	29	Am Haw SS (5g)	8	28½	28½	28½	− ½
4⅜	2	Am Hide & Lea	6	3	3	3	− ¼
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	3	35	34¾	34¾	Jan 28
51¼	42⅛	Am Home(2.40a)	7	40	39½	39½	− ⅞
2⅛	1	Am Ice	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jan 30
30⅛	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	Jan 24
4¼	2½	Am Internat'l	13	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
13¼	6½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	4	7	6½	7	Jan 21
17⅜	7¼	Am Locomotive	9	9	9	9	
95¼	77¼	Am Loco pf (7k)	1	88¼	88¼	88¼	Jan 30
13¾	8½	Am M & F (.80)	6	10¾	10½	10⅝	Jan 30
6⅛	2¼	Am M &Metal	15	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅜
23	15½	Am Metal (11⅜g)	2	22½	22⅛	22⅛	− ⅜
3¼	⅜	Am Power & Lt	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
46¾	20¾	AP&L $6pf 1⅛k	3	22⅜	22	22⅜	− ⅝
39	17½	AP&L $5pf .94k	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	− ¼
7¼	3¾	Am Rad & S (.60)	10	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	− ¼
15⅞	9	Am Roll Mill ¼e	3	11⅛	11	11⅛	
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (1⅜g)	6	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	Jan 30
10⅝	6	Am Seating (1g)	1	7½	7½	7½	Jan 27
45⅜	33⅝	Am Smelt (½e)	8	40⅞	40½	40½	− ¼
155	133¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	146⅜	146⅜	146⅜	Jan 30
54	29⅜	Am Snuff (1e)	3	33	33	33	Jan 30
28½	15⅜	Am St Fdrs(½e)	4	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	− ¼
11½	8½	Am Stores (¼e)	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
13½	6⅜	Am Stove (1.20)	1	8	8	8	Jan 27
22⅜	13	Am Sugar (2e)	1	20½	20½	20½	Jan 30
98	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	85¾	85½	85½	− ½
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	21½	21½	21½	Jan 28
168¾	115¼	Am Tel & Tel(9)	6	127½	127¼	127⅜	− ½
73½	43⅞	Am Tob (1e)	2	48¼	48	48¼	− ½
74½	43⅞	Am Tob B (1e)	13	48¾	48¼	48¼	− ¼
159	143	Am Tob pf (6)	1	140	140	140	Jan 29
7	3⅜	Am Type Fdrs	2	4⅞	4¾	4¾	Jan 30
29½	23½	Am Viscose(½e)	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	− ⅜
116¾	112	Am Viscose pf(5)	2	114⅞	114½	114½	Jan 28
7¼	2½	Am Water Wks	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	− ⅛
59⅛	64¾	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	69¾	69¾	69¾	Jan 26
8⅜	3½	Am Woolen	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
81¼	51	Am Wool pf 12g	3	73⅞	73½	73½	Jan 30
8	2¾	Am Zinc L & S	4	4¾	4½	4½	− ¼
56¾	61⅜	Am Z pr pf 11¼k	1	46	46	46	Jan 30
30	22⅛	Anaconda (2½g)	9	27⅛	27	27	− ¼
17¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.90g)	1	16	16	16	Jan 21
12½	7	Andes Cop (1)	2	9	9	9	Jan 21
2⅛	¾	A P W Paper	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	− ¼
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.85g)	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	Jan 30
112⅛	108½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111	111	111	Jan 29
5½	2¼	Armour Ill	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	
70¼	47½	Arm Ill prpf 1½k	4	66¼	66	66	− ½
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Jan 21
34⅜	20½	Armstrong C 1⅛e	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	− ¼
9¾	6½	Arnold C (¼e)	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jan 26
6¾	3	Artloom (.77½g)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jan 30
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	2	6½	6½	6½	Jan 30
88	78	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	71	71	71	Jan 23
102½	76	As D 2pf (5½k)	2	83	83	83	Jan 28
35⅛	20	Associates (2a)	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
31⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	26	34⅛	33¾	34	− ¼
70¼	55⅜	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	4	67⅜	66½	66½	Jan 30
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	− ⅜
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	2	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	Jan 29
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	2	40¼	40¼	40¼	Jan 29
28⅜	19½	Atl Refining (1a)	2	23	23	23	− ⅛
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	109	109	109	
71	65⅜	Atlas Corp (⅛g)	3	69¼	69¼	69¼	
51⅜	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49¼	49¼	49¼	− ¼
72¼	61	Atlas Pow(4½g)	1	63½	63½	63½	−23⅜
9¼	6	Atlas Tack(.30g)	45	8½	8	8	− ½
37⅜	18⅜	Austin Nichols	2	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	Jan 16
5¼	2⅜	Aviat Corp (.15g)	5	3½	3½	3½	
		B					
19	10¼	Bald Loco ct	6	15⅜	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅜
5⅝	2⅛	Balt & Ohio	8	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
8⅞	3¾	Balt & Ohio pf	4	7	7	7	− ¼
8½	3⅜	Bangor & Ar	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
13½	7	Barber As (½e)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	− ⅛
9⅞	5⅛	Barker Bros (1g)	5	6	5¾	5⅞	Jan 27
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall O (.60)	5	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅜
24⅞	13⅜	Bath Ir W (1¾g)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	Jan 30
31⅜	17¼	Bayuk Cig (1½g)	1	19	19	19	Jan 26
27⅝	20	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23	23	23	Jan 29
104½	102⅞	Beat pf ww (5)	2	104	104	104	Jan 3
106	100	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Dec 3
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	105	105	105	Jan 30
8½	6½	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Jan 29
41⅝	32⅜	Bendix Av (1e)	20	36¼	35⅝	35⅝	− ⅞
20⅞	10½	Benef Ind(1.70g)	1	13	13	13	
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	51	51	51	Jan 28
34¾	19⅜	Best & Co (1.60a)	2	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	− ⅛
80½	51½	Beth Steel (1½e)	7	63¼	63	63¼	− ½
131.2	115	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	120	120	120	
31⅞	21	Bigelow S (4)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	Jan 23
25⅞	15¾	Black & D(1.80g)	4	15¾	15¼	19¾	Jan 28
10¼	5	Blaw-Knox (.60)	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
18⅝	13	Bliss & L (2g)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jan 14
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	11	17½	17¼	17¼	− ⅜
30	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	− ⅛
23⅝	17	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	Jan 30
21⅞	18¼	Borden Co (.30e)	10	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	− ⅛
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	3	22	21⅞	21⅞	− ¼
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
39⅜	28	Bower Roll B (3)	2	27½	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅜
17¼	16½	Brewing Corp	1	18	18	18	Jan 29
12⅜	6⅜	Bridgeport B (1)	3	9⅞	8⅝	8⅝	Jan 30
25⅜	14¼	Briggs Mfg 2¼g	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
41	23½	Briggs & S (3)	2	28½	28½	28½	Jan 29
45¼	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	6	38¼	37⅞	38	Jan 30
2⅝	⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	2	½	½	½	
6⅜	1	Bkly-Man Tr	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
14¼	7	Bkly Un Gas	2	9⅛	9	9	− ⅛
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	35	35	35	Jan 27
23½	11⅜	Bruns-Bal (2½g)	1	13½	13½	13½	Jan 30
12⅜	7¼	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	4	8½	8¼	8¼	− ⅜
5¼	2½	Budd Mfg	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jan 30
8⅛	5¼	Budd Wh (1.05g)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
34½	18¼	Bullard Co (2½g)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
35⅜	23⅛	Bulova Watch 2a	1	25	25	25	
20⅞	15½	Burling M (1½g)	1	18½	18½	18½	− ¼
56¾	49	Burling pf (2¾)	2	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	Jan 30
9⅜	5¾	Burr Ad Ma .15e	4	7½	7⅜	7½	Jan 30
4¼	1¾	Bush Terminal	1	3	3	3	
6⅞	4¼	Butler Br (.60)	5	5½	5½	5½	− ⅛
23	18	But Bros pf (1½)	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	− ⅜
4⅜	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	3¼	3¼	3⅛	Jan 30
11¾	6	Byers (AM) Co	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jan 30
12	7½	Byron Jack ¼e	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jan 28
		C					
24¾	15¾	Calif Pack (1½)	2	19	18⅝	19	+ ¼
54½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	Jan 29
1½	⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
7¼	4¾	Cal & Hecla (1)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
14⅞	9⅝	CampbellW 1.60g	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	− ¼
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	6	11⅝	11⅜	11½	Jan 30
5¼	3	Canadian Pacific	26	4⅝	4⅜	4½	
39⅞	32½	Cannon Mills (.2)	8	36½	36⅛	36⅛	Jan 29
3⅜	1⅝	Capital Adm A	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	Jan 21
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	Jan 28
3½	2¼	Carr & Gen .225g	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jan 28
87¾	43	Case (JI) (7)	1	67	67	67	Jan 30
50⅝	36	Caterpil Tr (2)	3	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	− ⅛
29¾	18½	Celanese (2g)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
10⅛	5⅜	Celotex Cp (1a)	2	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
22⅜	15½	Cent Agu (1½a)	3	22¾	22¾	22¾	− ¼
3⅛	1⅜	Cent Foundry	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jan 30
4	2¼	Cent RR NJ	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	− ¼
17	4¼	Cent Violetta 1g	4	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+ ¼
4	2	Century Rib M	2	2½	2½	2½	Jan 26
84⅞	25	Cerro de Pas(1e)	4	30⅛	30	30	+ ½
5⅜	1½	Cert-teed Prod	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 29
21¼	15	Chain Belt (¼e)	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Jan 28
22½	14¾	Champ P&F(¼e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jan 30
18	5¾	Checker Cab	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jan 21
44⅛	31½	Ches & Ohio (3a)	5	36	35¾	35¾	− ¼
102½	93	Ches & O pf (4)	1	96	96	96	Jan 30
4¼	2¼	Chi & E Ill	3	1½	1½	1½	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
6⅛	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	2	4½	4½	4½	− ⅜
3	⅛	Chi Great West	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
11¼	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	5	11⅜	11¼	11¼	− ¼
8½	⅛	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jan 28
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T (⅛e)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	Jan 30
44½	37½	Chi P ... cv pf (3)	2	39½	39½	39½	Jan 26
54	49	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	51	50	50	Jan 29
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	½	½	½	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	¾	¾	¾	
9¾	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Jan 29
14¾	10¾	Chickasha (1)	1	12⅜	12½	12½	Jan 28
3	1	Childs Co	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
72⅛	41⅝	Chrysler (6g)	6	47¼	47	47¼	
10⅜	8	City I & F (1.20)	1	10	10	10	Jan 30
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
40½	29⅛	Clark Equip 3¼g	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	− ¼
33¾	24	Clev Graph B 2g	1	26	26	26	Jan 29
44½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	7	29⅜	28⅝	29⅜	− ⅛
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (3g)	10	35¾	33¾	33¾	
106	78	Coca-Cola (5g)	8	71½	70½	70½	
63¾	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	57¾	57¾	57¾	Jan 30
16¼	10⅞	Colgate-P (½a)	3	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	5	104½	104½	104½	Jan 30
30¼	11	Collins & A (3g)	4	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
20	12¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	3	17	16½	16½	
21¾	11	Colum Br A (2g)	2	12⅛	12	12⅛	Jan 30
21	11	Colum Br B (2g)	1	12	12	12	Jan 30
47⅜	1	Col G & E (.10g)	2	1½	1½	1½	
82⅛	43½	Col G&E pf A (6)	7	52	51¾	51¾	Jan 30
77⅞	4¼	Columb Pict	2	6½	6½	6½	Jan 30
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	26½	26½	26½	Jan 26
83	64	Col Carb (4.70g)	3	72	71¼	72	Jan 29
31	16⅛	Comi Credit (3)	9	17	17	17	− ⅛
104⅜	96	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	97½	97½	97½	Jan 30
37⅞	19⅛	Comi Inv Tr (3)	9	23	22½	22⅞	− ⅛
110	100	Com T cv pf(4¼)	2	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	7½	Comi Solv (.55g)	7	9⅜	9¼	9¼	− ¼
1⅜	⅜	Com'th & South	13	⅝	¼	⅝	
65⅝	39½	Com&Sou pf (3)	8	41	41	41	− ⅞
30⅛	20	Com Edis (1.80)	3	21¼	21¼	21¼	
23¼	16⅜	Conde Nast (¼g)	4	21½	21½	21½	Jan 26
18⅜	13¼	Congoleum (1a)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
23⅜	18¼	Cons Airc (4g)	8	17⅞	17½	17½	− ⅜
15⅞	5¼	Consol Cig(1½g)	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
8⅛	4⅞	Cons Cop (⅜g)	11	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
23⅜	11¾	Cons Ed (1.60)	9	13⅝	13½	13½	− ⅛
107⅜	82	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	89½	89½	89½	− ¼
1¼	¼	Cons Film Ind	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan 9
11	7	Cons Film pf(1g)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
3⅛	1¼	Cons Laundries	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 30
6½	5	Consol Oil (½)	5	6	5⅞	6	
9¾	4½	Cons RR Cuba pf	1	7½	7½	7½	− ¼
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	5	5⅛	5	5	Jan 30
30	14	Consol'n Coal pf	1	24	24	24	−1¼
106⅝	93	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	96¼	96¼	96¼	Jan 16
16½	11	Container (1½g)	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
5¼	2¼	Cont Baking	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
111⅜	111¾	Cont pf cld (8)	4	111⅜	111⅞	111⅜	Dec 29
109¾	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	Jan 30
40½	21⅞	Cont Can (2)	3	26	25¾	25¾	− ⅜
10	6⅝	Cont Diam F (1)	4	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	Jan 29
45⅞	35½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	39⅜	39	39	− ½
41⅜	29⅜	Cont Mot (.10g)	4	3⅜	3½	3½	− ⅛
27⅛	17⅜	Cont Oil Del ⅛e	3	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	− ⅛
23½	15½	Cont Steel (2½g)	1	18	18	18	Jan 21
18⅞	9⅝	Cop'weld S (.80)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Jan 29
56¾	48	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Jan 30
54	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	3	53⅛	53	53⅛	− ⅜
47⅜	27⅜	Coty Inc (½g)	3	31¼	31¼	31¼	Jan 26
⅞	⅜	Coty Internat'l	1	½	½	½	Jan 21
197⅛	11	Crane Co (1g)	7	133¾	133¾	133¾	
19	10½	Cr of Wheat 1.60	1	14½	14½	14½	
9	4⅜	Crosley (.30g)	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jan 28
27⅝

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Bank Deposits Gaining Most Outside N. Y.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Startling changes in bank deposit structure of the country, due to war and defense financing, is shown in the 1942 Roll Call of the first 300 of the largest commercial banks in the United States published in the American Banker, national daily of the banking world.

Total deposits of the big Wall Street banks stood still while major gains were recorded by the big banks in the 105 other cities of the country—San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia and the cities of the South and of Texas particularly.

Deposits Increase

Total deposits in the largest 300 banks as a whole are greater than a year ago by more than $3,000,000,000, amounting to $48,745,000,000 as of Dec. 31, 1941, compared with $45,668,000,000 at the end of 1940, and $39,386,000,000 at the end of 1939. Shift of deposit growth from New York's big banks to those of the rest of the country, the American Banker says, has been caused by lowered gold imports in 1941, Federal regulations shifting bank reserve funds from New York banks to the Federal Reserve Banks and defense production, which is putting more money into other cities than New York.

New York's 22 biggest banks showed an aggregate gain of only $54,000,000, less than 3-10 per cent of their total deposits of $19,500,000,000. In other cities gains ranged up $400,000,000.

Total Deposits

Total deposits of these 10 largest banks are $18,200,000,000 as compared with $17,700,000,000 at the end of 1940 and $14,800,000,000 at the end of 1939. The totals of the entire largest 300 banks and estimates for all banks in the United States, compare as follows:

(in billions of dollars)	1941	1940	1939
100 Largest Banks	$39.5	$37.6	$32.2
200 Largest Banks	45.5	42.8	36.8
300 Largest Banks	48.7	45.7	39.4
All banks in United States	81.0	76.4	68.6

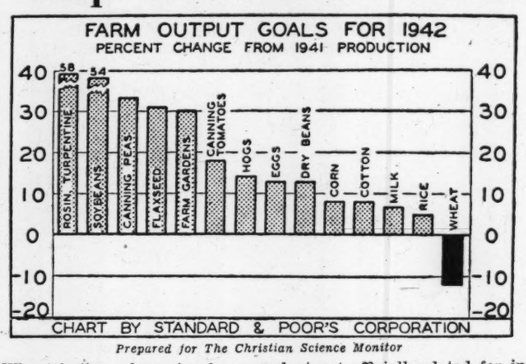
Basic causes of increasing commercial bank deposits in the United States continued in 1941, the American Banker comments. These causes include gold imports of more than $700,000,000, bank purchases of U. S. Government bonds for defense war financing amounting to more than $3,000,000,000, and increase in commercial loans amounting to more than $2,000,000,000. All these causes will continue in 1942.

Banks Listed

The largest 10 banks of the nation as of Dec. 31, 1941, as reported in the American Banker Roll Call are:

No.	Bank	Deposits
1.	Chase National Bank, New York, N. Y.	$3,534,966,000
2.	National City Bank, New York, N. Y.	2,878,821,200
3.	Guaranty Trust Co., New York, N. Y.	2,259,895,400
4.	Bank of America, N. T. & S. A., San Francisco, Calif.	1,908,383,900
5.	Continental Ill. Nat. Bk. & Tr. Co., Chicago Ill.	1,616,430,100
6.	Bankers Trust Co., New York, N. Y.	1,375,481,900
7.	Central Hanover Bk. & Tr. Co., New York N. Y.	1,326,577,500
8.	First National Bank, Chicago, Ill.	1,298,895,100
9.	Chemical Bank & Trust Co., New York, N. Y.	1,014,109,900
10.	Manufacturers Trust Co., New York, N. Y.	984,004,700

Wheat Seen Only Major Farm Crop Not Slated for '42 Rise



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Wheat is the only major farm product not officially slated for increased production this year, according to Standard & Poor's Corp. Even cotton, long burdened by surpluses, is down for a bigger harvest in 1942.

South Now Engaged in Important And Rapid Industrial Expansion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Spurred on by defense and wartime needs, the South is today engaged in the most important industrial expansion in its history, according to a study of nine Southern states made by the Division of Industrial Economics of the National Industrial Conference Board just released here.

As compared with the South's earlier industrial development, based largely on migration of cotton textile industries from New England to the Carolinas and Georgia, the present growth is diversified with respect both to industries and to their location, the study declares, and much is adaptable to peacetime uses.

Manufacture of chemicals, pulp, paper and metals are reported as conspicuous examples of the new growth, favored by abundance of raw materials and hydro-electric power, cheaper transportation, lower taxes and lower labor costs. Nine Southern States, it is added, control 25 per cent of the country's hydro-electric power capacity.

The South's growing armament industry is concerned primarily with production of essential constituents rather than finished products, the survey contiues, although a substantial part of the total funds awarded by the Government for plant expansion has gone to the South.

About $400,000,000 has been allotted for construction of plants for manufacture of chemicals, explosives, ammunition and ordnance. Another $44,000,000 has been alloted for expansion of shipyards and about $4,000,000 for aircraft and parts plant construction.

Record American Cheese Output Now Running 50 P. C. Ahead of Year Ago

CHICAGO (AP)—Unprecedented demand for American cheese has encouraged many plants in dairying areas to manufacture it for the first time, the Department of Agriculture said, and the record-breaking output is running 50 per cent higher than last year.

Cheese is the bonanza crop of the dairy states. The department said manufacturers were so anxious to make it that milk which ordinarily would be used to produce butter was being diverted into cheese production. This is causing a shrinkage in butter output.

Production of American cheese for 1941, the department announced, totaled 723,550,000 pounds against 601,214,000 pounds in 1940 and an average of 451,448,000 pounds for 1930-39.

Early in the year output gained about 15 per cent over 1940. In October it was 30.3 per cent higher than in the corresponding 1940 month, in November 43.7 per cent and in December 50.6 per cent. December production was 112.7 per cent above the 1930-39 average for the month.

Trade circles said these comparative figures graphically illustrated the diversion of milk from butter to cheese production.

Cheese prices have risen along with output. On Jan. 31, 1941, a pound of American cheddar cheese on the Wisconsin cheese exchange at Plymouth cost 15½ cents. The price is now 23¼ cents, highest in 13 years. A pound of cheese normally sells at less than half the price for 92 score butter in Chicago, trade circles said, but now it is about 66 per cent of that price.

This change in the price relationship, the agriculture department said, has prompted many butter plants to add cheese manufacturing facilities. It added that about 125 new cheese factories had been opened since the beginning of 1941.

U. S. Latin American Cotton Pact Urged To Cut Competition

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 26 (AP)—A pact by cotton producing nations of the Western Hemisphere to divide foreign markets amicably and regulate production and prices was proposed today by Oscar Johnston of Scott, Miss., President of the National Cotton Council.

"There is neither rhyme nor reason for throat-cutting price competition between the producers of the United States and those of Brazil, Argentina and Peru," Mr. Johnston declared in a speech prepared for opening of the council convention.

Quoting from the "Atlantic Cater" in which President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill pledged their nations to a postwar order of economic adjustment and free access to markets, Mr. Johnston predicted that with peace there would be "ample markets in the world for all the cotton now being grown in the Western Hemisphere and considerably more to maintain a normal cotton economy."

The Hemisphere will have to be for a considerable time "the granary and warehouse of the world, supplying food and fiber," he continued, adding that war devastation in China, Japan and Continental Europe would prolong this necessity.

Labor shortage is becoming an increasing problem to cotton farmers, Mr. Johnston said, creating a real need for cotton chopping and picking machinery. War demands for chemicals are making it more difficult to fight insects, he added.

Arizona Completes First Major Wool Deal of Season

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 29 (AP)—Arizona's first major wool deal of the season was completed last night. A syndicate of a number of growers contracted to sell approximately 225,000 pounds to Draper & Company, Boston.

Prices ranged from 30 to 40 cents a pound, varying with the shrinkage and quality of the clip. Prices last year were 32 to 33 cents.

The deal was consummated before the start of shearing, expected to begin soon, and represents the clip from approximately 22,000 sheep.

Potato Stocks Lower

WASHINGTON (AP)—Stocks of merchantable potatoes in the hands of growers and local buyers or dealers on January 1 were estimated by the Agriculture Department at 104,633,000 bushels. Similar holdings last year totaled 111,693,000 bushels. Average holdings for the 10-year (1930-1939) period totaled 163,191,000 bushels.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Byers (AM) pf	$1.9759	Mar. 2	Feb. 14
Gen Iron Works 7 pf	$3.50	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Intl Rys C A pf	$1.25	Feb. 16	Feb. 9
Merritt-Chap & Scott 6½ pf A	$2.50	Mar. 2	Feb. 14
Ohio Riv Sand 7 1st pf	$1.75	Mar. 2	Feb. 14
Peabody Coal Co 6 pf	$1.50	Mar. 5	Feb. 23
Reliance Grain Co, Ltd, 6½ pf	$1.62½	Mar. 14	Feb. 28
Std Coated Pr pf	10c	Mar. 20	Mar. 10

Extra

Amer Re-Ins	10c	Feb. 14	Feb. 4
Fbks Morse & Co	50c	Mar. 3	Feb. 11
Manuf Casualty Insur Co (Phila)	10c	Feb. 16	Feb. 2
Ntl Un Fire Ins Co	$1	Mar. 2	Feb. 9
Paul Rev Fire Ins	60c	Feb. 2	Jan. 27
Tide Wat Asso Oil	10c	Mar. 2	Feb. 9

Final

Grand Union div arr cts	70c	Feb. 20	

Regular

Allied Kid Co	25c	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 10
Amer Auto Insur Co (St. Louis, Mo.)	25c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Amer Metal, Ltd Do 6 pf	25c $1.50	Q Q	Mar. 2 Mar. 2	Feb. 20 Feb. 20
Am Rad & Std S an Do pf	15c $1.75	Q Q	Mar. 31 Mar. 1	Feb. 27 Feb. 20
Amer Re-Ins	40c	Q	Feb. 14	Feb. 4
Baldw Loco 7pf	$1.05	S	Mar. 2	Feb. 14
Berland Shoe Stores, Inc	12½c	Q	Feb. 16	Feb. 10
Do 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 16	Feb. 10
Bethlehem Steel Do pf	$1.50 $1.75	.. Q	Mar. 4 Apr. 1	Feb. 10 Feb. 27
Boss-Manuf Co	33	..	Feb. 25	Feb. 14
Brentanos Bk St A	40c	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 28
Canada Foundries and Forg, Ltd "A"	37½c	Q	Mar. 16	Mar. 2
CanWire&C,Ltd'B'	50c	..	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Do "A"	$1	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Do 6½ pf	$1.62½	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Chicago Wilm&Franklin Coal Co 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 28
Cont Dia Fibre	25c	Q	Mar. 14	Mar. 3
Crown Cork and Seal Co, Ltd	50c	Q	Feb. 16	Feb. 6
Diamond Ice and Coal Co 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 26
Dixie Vortex 'A'	62½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Dodge Mfg Corp (Indiana)	25c	Q	Feb. 16	Feb. 7
Emplrs Reins Corp	40c	Q	Feb. 16	Jan. 31
Fairbanks M & Co	50c	Q	Mar. 3	Feb. 11
FamPlyCan Cp Ltd	25c	Q	Feb. 27	Feb. 14
Freeport Sulphur	50c	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 17
General Accept Corp $1.50 Ser Pref	37½c	Q	Feb. 16	Feb. 5
Do 7 con pf	35c	Q	Feb. 16	Feb. 5
Gen Cig Co, Inc	25c	Q	Mar 16	Feb. 9
Do 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 3	Feb. 14
Heyden Chemical	75c	..	Mar. 2	Feb. 18
Do cum pf "A"	$1.06¼	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 19
Finland Steel	31	..	Mar. 2	Feb. 13
Lake of the Woods Mill Co, Ltd	30c	..	Mar. 2	Feb. 14
Manufacturers Cas Ins Co (Phila)	40c	Q	Feb. 16	Feb. 2
Manufac Trad	18¾c	Q	Jan. 31	Jan. 26
Mead Corp	25c	..	Mar. 10	Feb. 24
Do $6 pf "A"	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Do $5.50 pf B	$1.37½	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Midland Mut Life Ins	$2.50	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 27
Natl Un F Ins Co	$1.50	S	Mar. 2	Feb. 9
Northwestern Pub Ser 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 19
do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 19
Parker Rust-Proof	25c	Q	Feb. 28	Feb. 10
Petrol Oil & Gas Co. Ltd.	2c	S	Mar. 2	Feb. 14
Republic Petrolm Co	3c	..	Mar. 20	Mar. 10
do pf A	68¾c	Q	Feb. 16	Feb. 6
Securities Acc Cp	20c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
do 6 pf	37½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Standard Dredging Cp. cum conv pf	40c	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 17
Stromberg-Carlson Tel Mfg Co. 6½pf	$1.62½	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 9
do pf	$1.62½	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 9
Swan-Finch Oil Corp 6 pf	37½c	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 16
Tide Wat Asso Oil	15c	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 9
Unit Chemicals pf	75c	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 10
Vanadium-Alloys Stl	$1	..	Mar. 2	Feb. 10
Warren Fdry&Pipe	50c	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 14
Wheeling Steel Corp, $5 conv prior pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Wolverine Tube Co. 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 17
York Knitting Mills, Ltd	20c	..	Feb. 16	Feb. 6
do 7 1st pf	$3.50	S	Feb. 16	Feb. 6
do 7 2nd pf	$3.50	S	Feb. 16	Feb. 6

Mobile Camps to Shelter 2,700 Migratory Farm Laborer Families

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced it would help meet threatened farm labor shortages in eastern seaboard commercial vegetable, fruit and sugar cane producing areas this year by operating 18 mobile camps equipped to shelter 2,700 migratory farm laborer families.

The camps will be moved from one crop area to anotner as the growing season advances, thus enabling farm workers to shift from areas where they are not needed to areas where expansion of war industries threatens to cause farm labor shortages at peak seasons.

Areas to be serviced by the camps include the sugar cane and truck crop producing areas of Florida, the vegetable producing areas of North Carolina and Virginia and the fruit and vegetable areas of Maryland, New Jersey, Connecticut and upper New York State.

The department said the 18 new camps would increase to 101 the number of stationary and mobile migrant labor camps operated or under construction in various parts of the country. These camps have facilities for 75,000 migrant families in a 12-month period.

Shelter in the mobile camps will consist of Army-type tents with sidewalls or platforms. Each tent will be furnished with a portable stove and one double and two single beds. Each camp will have a community tent and a job placement office tent. Electric power, a water system, laundry equipment and showers will be provided. Farm families will pay rental fees for facilities provided by the camps.

Each of the camps will be staffed by Farm Security Administration personnel. Medical care will be provided by a panel of physicians drawn from cities and towns adjacent to the camp sites.

Freeport Sulphur Co.

NEW YORK—Net income of the Freeport Sulphur Company for the year 1941 amounted to $3,149,030 after all charges, including depreciation, depletion and reserve for taxes, or $3.95 a share on the 796,380 shares of common stock, according to the company's preliminary report submitted to directors today by Langbourne M. Williams, Jr., President. These earnings compare with $3,033,472, or $3.81 a share, for 1940.

Union Pacific Net Up Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—Union Pacific Railroad Co. reported in a preliminary statement for 1941 net income of $28,857,420 after charges and taxes. This was equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to $11.19 a share on the common stock. In 1940 net income was $19,445,880, equal to $6.96 a common share.

Retail Sales 18 to 22 P. C. Over '41 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—The nation's retailers reported this week new seasonal records in dollar volume of business but also noted signs of slackened demand in several "scarcity" lines, Dun & Bradstreet said.

The stock-up buying movement had not yet spent its force, said the agency, although it was somewhat diminished from the peak of a week ago.

Compared with a year ago, the increase in total retail trade was estimated at between 18 and 22 per cent above last year.

"Multiple purchasing," the survey said, "still accounted for an abnormal volume of sales in articles which consumers had singled out as being subject to shortages in the future, quality changes or price increases.

"Retailers who tended to regard the trend as not only abnormal but unhealthy had suspended promotional activity on many items and in others had instituted informal rationing schemes.

"Calls for winter clothing continued unusually heavy," the report stated, despite relatively mild weather in many sections. Worsted clothing stocks especially were thinned out.

Board Clears Way For Producing Huge Stock of Auto Parts

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has cleared the way for immediate production of a huge stock pile of spare parts for future use in passenger cars and light trucks.

This step was taken, the board said, to get the problem of spare parts out of the way quickly so that the portion of the automobile industry devoted to parts could be more speedily converted to war production.

The new order would permit producers to make during the first half of this year three times the number of each of the replacement parts sold by them during the entire calendar year of 1941.

The board said it believed enough parts could be produced during the six months period to cover all demands this year and next.

The limitations after June 30 would not apply to parts made for military, naval, Government, lend-lease and foreign government use.

A suitable preference rating was given producers and suppliers to assure them sufficient materials to triple their manufacture of spare parts during the period.

"War demands for the skilled labor and machine tools heretofore employed in producing replacement parts make it necessary, while certain facilities are still available, to build up ample supplies within the next few months for essential requirements," the board said.

Earlier, the board issued a new priorities order to facilitate production of spare parts for medium and heavy trucks, truck trailers, passenger carriers and school bus bodies.

Dividend Meetings

A list of companies scheduled to hold dividend meetings next week, according to Fitch Investors Service, is as follows:

Monday, February 2

Aluminum Industries, Inc. (Com.) (3 P. M.)
Collins & Aikman Corp. (5% Conv. Pfd. & Com.) (2.30 P. M.)
General Motors Corp. ($5 Pfd. & Com.) (4 P. M.)
Harbison-Walker Refractories Co. (6% Pfd. & Com.) (11 A. M.)
International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd. (Com.) (2.30 P. M.)
Mullins Mfg. Corp. ($7 Pfd.) (1.30 P. M.)
Sears, Roebuck & Co. (Com.)
Simonds Saw & Steel Co. (Com.) (2.30 P. M.)
Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. (Com.) (9.30 A. M.)

Tuesday, February 3

Brown Shoe Co., Inc. (Com.) (10 A. M.)
Butler Bros. (Pfd. & Com.) (9.15 A. M.)
Cushman's Sons, Inc. (7% Pfd.) (2 P. M.)
Fajardo Sugar Co. of Porto Rico (Com.) (11 A. M.)
Homestake Mining Co (Com.) (3 P. M.)
Murphy (G. C.) Co. (Com.) (11 A. M.)
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc. (Com.) (10.30 A. M.)

Wednesday, February 4

Atlas Powder Co. (Com.) (3 P. M.)
Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co. (Pfd & Com.) (9.30 A. M.)
Bristol-Myers Co. (Com.) (10 A. M.)
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. (Cl. "A" and "B") (2.30 P. M.)
Federal Light and Traction Co. ($6 Pfd.) (2 P. M.)
Phelps Dodge Corp. (Com.) (12 M.)

Thursday, February 5

Crown Cork & Seal Co., Inc. (Pfd.) (4 P. M.)
May Department Stores Co. (Com.) (10 A. M.)
Sheaffer (W. A.) Pen Co. (Com.) (2 P. M.)

Friday, February 6

Dayton Power & Light Co. (4½% Pfd.) (11 A. M.)
Van Raalte Co., Inc. (7% Pfd. & Com.) (9.15 A. M.)

Tinless Pennies, New Order to Mints

By the Associated Press

Washington

The mints have been ordered to put virtually no more tin in pennies.

The Treasury said it expected to save 100,000 pounds of tin per year as a result. The present penny consists of 95 per cent copper, 4 per cent zinc, and 1 per cent tin. Practically all the tin will be eliminated and replaced by zinc. The change, however, will not alter the appearance of the coin.

Produce and Never Mind Counting The Cost, Says Nelson

WASHINGTON (AP)—Donald M. Nelson, it was learned, has told big business in so many words that he wants production, not argument, and "don't stop to count the cost."

The War Production Board Chairman made an unannounced flying trip to New York and issued his orders to some 250 ranking members of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Virtually all of the nation's industries holding major war contracts were represented.

"If any of you men have war contracts pending which are being held up while you negotiate over the terms or while your lawyers are ironing out the details, get into production now and settle the details later," Mr. Nelson told the business leaders. "Start turning out the stuff and we can argue the terms at our leisure.

"Turn it out by inefficient methods if necessary and figure out better ones as you go along—but get the stuff moving whatever happens."

Mr. Nelson's aides said the NAM leaders had suggested the meeting originally as a round table discussion for possibly 20 or 30 persons, but that scores of members demanded that they be permitted to attend.

Mr. Nelson emphasized that 1942 was the crucial year in the war production effort and told the manufacturers not to worry about next year until it arrived. One weapon today would be worth two in 1943 and 10 in 1944, the WPB chairman declared.

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board of Trade

Wheat

	Open Today	Close Yesterday	Close Yr. Ago
May	1.30¾	1.31⅛	81⅜
July	1.32⅛	1.32¾	75⅞
September	1.33⅝	1.34¼	76

Corn

May	88½	88⅝	61⅜
July	90⅛	90⅜	61½
September	91⅝	91⅞	61½

Oats

May	58¾	59⅛	35⅝
July		58¾	32¼
September	58½	58¾	31⅞

Soybeans

February		1.95	
May	1.99⅛	2.00⅛	94½
July		2.02¾	91
October	2.00	2.00½	..

Rye

May	87	87¾	43⅝
July	89⅞	90½	45
September	92	92¼	45¾

Lard

March		12.25	
May	12.45	12.47	6.50
July	12.70	12.70	6.67

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March				95.8b	95.8
May				95.8b	95.8
July	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.4b	95.6
October		95.2b	95.8		95.5

Tops

March		127.4b	127.8a		127.5
May		127.4b	127.8a		127.5
July		127.4b	127.8a		127.5

a Offered. b Bid.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	18.75	18.77	18.41	18.55	18.93
May	18.90	18.91	18.58	18.65	19.12
July	19.98	19.00	18.67	18.76	19.21
October	18.96	19.00	18.70	18.70	19.27
December	18.96	19.05	18.70	18.71	19.33

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	13.98				13.98
July	13.98				13.98

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	8.56	8.56	8.52	8.51b	8.58
May	8.62	8.62	8.62	8.62	8.65

b—Bid.

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	6.27	6.27	6.25	6.25	6.29

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*February	33.75	34.00	33.70	34.00	33.95
M*arch	33.90	34.20	33.85	34.15	34.05

Eggs

fFebruary	31.30	31.40	31.30	31.35	31.25
†October	33.00	33.35	33.20	33.25	33.20

Potatoes

March	3.31	3.31	3.28	3.28	3.33
November	...	2.77b	2.82a	...	2.83

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by S. Basche & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Boston Stocks

Jan. 31

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
.12½	Alles & Fisher	2½	2½	2½	2¾
2.00	Bos Edison	24	24	24	23⅞
5.00	Bos Elevated	47⅜	47	47⅛	47½
..	Bos & Me A pf		2	2	2
..	Bos & Me st Apf	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½
.50a	Copper Range	5½	5½	5½	5½
2.25c	E Gas & F pf	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31¼
..	Eastern SS	5⅞	5⅛	5⅜	5
.50b	Emplyrs Group	24	24	24	24
2.50	First Nat Stors	38¾	38½	38⅝	39⅛
*.25c	Gilchrist	3½	3½	3½	4
4.00a	Mergenthaler	34¼	33½	34¼	34
1.25a	Narr Rac A	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
..	Nat Tunnel	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	4
7.00a	NE Tel&Tel	99	98½	98½	99¾
2.00	Torrington	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	26⅝
2.50	Unit Shoe M	57¼	56¼	56¼	57
..	Utah M & T	38c	38c	38c	35c

* Ex-dividend. † Ex-rights. a Paid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1941 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

Waste Paper Reports Ordered

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board's industry operations division ordered all products of paper board and roofing materials to file weekly reports covering receipts, consumption and production of waste fibrous materials, principally paper and rags. The reports must be filed each Monday, beginning Feb. 2, with the division's pulp and paper branch.

Worker Income Found Bulk Of National Total

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The reason a war effort which takes 50 per cent or more of the national income must lay a heavy burden upon persons in all income groups, poor as well as rich, is shown in an extensive study of the national income which Professor Simon Kuznets, of the National Bureau of Economic Research and the University of Pennsylvania, has just completed for the National Bureau.

Less than one-fifth of the total income of the country during the last 20 years, he finds, has been paid out as interest, rent and other forms of property income received chiefly by the well-to-do members of the community. More than four-fifths is paid out in wages, salaries, and other payments for types of income received by the poor as well as the wealthy.

Service Income

During the 20 years covered by Dr. Kuznets in his report, employee compensation (wages, salaries, pensions, etc.) accounted on the average for 63 per cent of national income, and entrepreneurial net income (incomes of individual entrepreneurs such as farmers, storekeepers, independent professional practitioners and the like) for 17.6 per cent. The sum of the two, total service income, constituted on the average about 81 per cent of national income.

"Total property income, including rent, was slightly less than one-fifth of national income. Of the three types, dividends averaged 6 per cent of national income, interest, 7, and rent, 6. Net savings of corporations and governments averaged less than one-half of one per cent of national income, and net savings of all enterprises, less than one per cent.

"The shares of both wages and salaries and employee compensation in national income increased significantly over the period. In most industries a similar increase occurred in their shares in net income originating although in several the shares declined."

Dr. Kuznets' study of national income, in preparation for several years, is being published by the National Bureau in two volumes under the title, "National Income and Its Composition, 1919-1938."

Per Capita Income Lower

The author also found that per capita income, when measured in stable prices, declined slightly over the two decades studied despite the fact that the total national income increased. This is verified by the fact that from the first to the second decade of the post-war period the number of persons among whom the increasing income must be distributed increased at a rate appreciably greater than did the national income itself.

Another major conclusion of the study is that despite the tremendous spread of the corporation as a form of business organization and the emergence of huge corporate enterprises, a very large proportion of the national income is provided by small, unincorporated firms. "Industries in which unincorporated firms are still numerous accounted on the average of over half of national income and aggregate payments," the study says, "those in which private corporations predominate, for 23 per cent, those in which semi-public corporations predominate, for 11 to 12 per cent."

Dr. Kuznets also analyzes the distribution of income among the industries originating it, the distribution of income between spending and saving, and the effects of business cycles upon the national income.

Clothes Makers Simplifying Goods

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has asked that women's and children's dress manufacturers simplify their product and use less wool, and warned them that the "per capita consumption of wearing apparel will have to be reduced as the war continues."

The number of models, styles and fashions will have to be reduced, representatives of the industry were told by R. R. Guthrie, chief of WPB's textile, clothing and leather branch, at a meeting here "Satisfactory women's coats and dresses will have to be made by ingenius use of re-worked and re-used wool, cotton, and rayon."

Mr. Guthrie declared that the industry, which employs about 2,000,000, was "being streamlined," to produce articles for the armed forces and to maintain only essential civilian needs."

Henderson Says Coffee Price Rise Rumors False

WASHINGTON (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson has accused "trade quarters in New York" of spreading false reports of possible increases in coffee prices, and announced he was prepared to allocate wholesale coffee stocks or license imports to assure an equitable distribution of supplies.

He declared the Government had no intention of increasing its coffee price ceilings and that reports to the contrary were unfounded.

N. Y. S. E. to Raise Salaries

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange announced that salaries of employees receiving less than $4,500 a year would be increased, effective Feb. 5, by 5 per cent of the first $1,800 and 3 per cent of the next $1,200 "in order to provide, within the ability of the exchange, for increased living costs."

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
1 2½s 45	105.19	105.19	105.19
1 2¾s 54-51	107.24	107.24	107.24
1 2½s 72-67	100.16	100.16	100.16

New York City Bonds

10 3s 80	102¼	102¼	102¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
2 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	89½	89½	89½
2 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	74¾	74¾	74¾
16 Am & For P&s 2030	69	69	69
4 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Am T & T 3¼s 66	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Am T & T 3¼s 61	107	107	107
7 Am T & T 3s 56	108	107¾	108
2 Arm Del 4s 55	104½	104¼	104¼
1 AT&SF 4s 95	109	109	109
3 AT&SF T Sh L 4s 58	111	111	111
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	111	111	111
2 Atl & Birm 4s 33	20½	20½	20½
4 A C Line 1st 4s 52	82½	82½	82¾
2 A C Line c1t 4s 52	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜
2 A C Line 4½s 64	65½	65½	65½
4 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48 st	64½	64¼	64¼
8 B&O 95 st A	38⅜	38	38
4 B&O 95 st C	42¼	42	42
3 B&O 2000 st D	38	37¾	37¾
3 B&O 96 st F	38⅛	38	38
26 B&O cv 60 st	38	37⅜	37⅜
1 B&O 4s 48	61½	61½	61½
2 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	52¾	52¾	52¾
3 B&O S W 50 st	46¾	46½	46¾
1 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	56	56	56
1 Bell T Pa 5s 48 B	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
3 BeneflndLoan 2¼s 50	99½	99½	99½
17 Beth Stl 3½s 52	105½	105½	105½
1 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	103½	103½	103½
32 Boston&Me 4½s '70	42½	42¼	42¼
3 Bos & NY AirL 4s '55	17½	17½	17½
5 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
2 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	107	107	107
1 Buf R&P '57 st	40	40	40
3 Bur C R&No 5s '34 ct	53¾	53¾	53¾
1 Bush Term 5s '5	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜
5 Can Nor 6½s '46	110	110	110
7 Can Pac 4s perp	65⅝	65½	65¾
20 Caro C&O 4s'65	106¼	106¼	106¼
20 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛
3

President Signs Price Bill; Henderson to Administer Law

Babson Says Churches Must Be Maintained

By Roger Babson

BABSON PARK, Fla.—What effect will business conditions have this year on churches and other religious activities? The financial operation of our churches constitutes a huge business enterprise of themselves.

(Mr. Babson's article applies to churches generally, and does not reflect conditions in any particular denomination. Ed.)

Entirely aside from their spiritual importance, churches and their allied foundations rank high in the value of their financial and property assets. The outlook for these humanitarian agencies is, therefore, more important to our business and social structure than is the outlook for the railroads, utilities, or any other industry.

For the first time in many years the churches are up against real competition in their solicitation of funds. Churches have always remained outside of other local community drives for charitable purposes and, I believe, rightfully so. Community Chest drives have especially been operated in an efficient and successful manner although I question whether this success will continue indefinitely. Church finance committees might well take a lesson from their book. Millions of dollars are raised each year by Community Chests which in turn care for a variety of participating charitable organizations. Their appeals are widespread. To an extent, they have cut into the funds available for churches.

Location Important

In addition, there are this year many war agencies of a charitable nature that are issuing calls for help. Perhaps the most important are the Red Cross and the United Service Organization. Such agencies will be generously supported. The purchase of Defense Bonds and particularly the proposed plan of "allotting" a percentage of one's earned income for these wartime securities will further sidetrack church offerings. The desire of givers to help the church is as great as ever, but the demands on income are so much greater. Rising living costs is another competing factor. Hence, many wrongly feel they must cut down their contributions to churches.

Churches which serve in defense areas comprising a population of skilled workers ought to do better financially this year. Such people are earning higher wages than ever before. These wages will continue and perhaps even increase while the war lasts. This year for the first time many of these workers will be hit by income taxes. This may affect their contributions. I am inclined to believe, however, that with their larger earnings many of these people will feel more generously inclined toward their church.

The so-called "white-collar" class in the medium income brackets have in the past been an important source of church contributions. Those in this group—especially those living in non-defense areas—have little to look forward to in the way of wage or salary increases. Many not engaged in armament industries may lose their jobs as the effects of rationing are felt. They are also particularly affected by the new income taxes. Hence, churches located in non-defense areas will find it more difficult to raise funds this year than in previous years.

Churches are needed even more this year than last year. From a spiritual point of view, they should gather great strength. People are beginning to feel that religion, or some form of spiritual worship, is the only common denominator left to them. This is becoming a very tangible part of their lives.

Leaders Should Act

In this age when there are so many disquieting events to upset people emotionally, they are again turning to their churches. When going to church myself, when talking with laymen, and from the character of the mail I receive, I sense a groping for real religion that has not been evident for a long time. But—irrespective of this—we know that lasting business prosperity can exist only when based upon the Ten Commandments. Let us churchmen get out of an inferiority complex and boldly tell the world so.

I forecast without hesitation that some day there will be a return to religion among all sects. This may or may not be a return to the "old-time type"—but it must appeal more to the hearts and emotions of people as well as to their intellects. Certainly, churches of all creeds offer more opportunity today for service than ever before.

My "Three I's of Success" apply to the churches today as they have always applied in business. These are Inspiration, Industry, and Integrity. Of the third, "Integrity," there is no question regarding the professional leaders of our churches and synagogues. I do, however, wish that a large number of these pastors, priests, and rabbis would put more inspiration and shoe leather into their work. Because too many fail to be real leaders is one reason for the decline in church attendance and contributions.

Any pastor, priest, or rabbi can make or break his church. Today offers them a great opportunity. They should so inspire their own people, including their finance committees, to the point where these committee members will have the courage to go out and raise needed funds for their churches. People usually are eager to help financially if they are properly approached and particularly if they are convinced that their money will be well spent.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates lisred.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Feb. 18
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20

Shortages in Goods Seen Leading to Simpler Living

By G. R. Ericson

Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

"You haven't seen anything yet!" That telling phrase coming from Donald Nelson regarding the economic metamorphosis facing the American people is like the opening of the shutter of a camera. A vista of an economy utterly foreign to the present generation suddenly appears on the mental film, conjured up by the prophetic warning of a master workman. The broad outlines of increasingly restricted ways of living and of doing things become plainly visible. The details are still lacking in many parts of the picture, but every day brings more of the background into focus. American business is speedily becoming a war workshop and the people are accepting the approach toward a pattern of life that is "cribbed, cabined and confined," with less and less demur. It is realized that successful war can be prosecuted only where power is centralized and divergence is incidental.

The disturbance to the ordinary citizen's scheme of living may not appreciably affect the four freedoms he cherishes, but it certainly will affect the satisfaction of the thousand and one individual wants he has developed. The shortages of goods of all descriptions normally so plentiful have made themselves evident suddenly because the householder is afraid others will not restrain their fear of shortages—and so he or she to protect the fearful self goes to the store, stocks up and so adds to the apparent shortage.

Lack of Trust a Course

"Stocking up" does not seem so reprehensible as "hoarding," but the effect is exactly the same. Trust is lacking in the judgment or probity of one's neighbors and thus the public, like a herd on stampede, goes about undermining its own best interests.

The nation is barely over the threshold of war, yet its leaders as well as its people still have the events and lessons of the previous World War in memory. What then took months to do is now telescoped into weeks or days. A czar for prices; for production; smaller czars for various industries or businesses; over food, clothes, transportation; a censor over the news; lease-lending or giving of vital materials to allied nations; unified military strategy and command; in fact, the thorough appreciation that all-out effort means a shorter war and a less costly victory. The President, in taking into his cabinet capable members of the opposite party; Congress in quickly voting astronomic sums for the war effort; the public in buying defense bonds at the rate of one billion a month despite the highest tax burden in history; all have shown a realization that sacrifice is the road to a successful conclusion of the war.

Why then, one may ask, is a sizable portion of the public rushing to buy things, if patriotism actually is not lacking?

Hoarding Not General

Evidence is accumulating that only a portion of the people are buying well ahead of needs. This portion may be designated as less public-spirited or more heedless than the bulk of the citizenry. It may be that they realize that any forward purchasing can only result in a temporary advantage, since rationing must inevitably take place where hoarding deprives many people of a rightful share in existent supplies. But reluctance to give up a customary indulgence is understandable if the buyer believes there is no actual shortage. He has read time and again of overproduction of consumable goods. But he doesn't want "everybody else to get the jump on him" so he visits the grocer or the variety store. The surplus is transferred to his pantry or cellar and the store shelves become empty.

Most people realize, however, that hoarding defeats its purpose in that it brings less satisfaction than the non-hoarder's willingness to share equally in the diminished supplies reduced by war needs. A little thought will show hoarding for what it is; the taking advantage of others; it is no mark of honor to enjoy surpluses gathered at the expenses of the person who relies on the Government for even-handed justice. In some cities, demands are beginning to appear for some campaign against stocking up supplies, though such a movement seems to be aimed chiefly at excess consumer buying of sugar.

The statement by a prominent statistical agency that United States will have to accept a lower living standard comparable to that of 1933 indicates the extent to which shortages of goods may affect spending habits. If national income in 1942 approximates $105 billion and no more goods are available this year than in 1933, either tremendous inflation will ensue or the American people will have many billions of spending money and little to spend it on.

Will Change Living Habits

Taxes are scheduled to absorb about $26 billion in the next fiscal year or almost 2½ times the tax revenues of last year. Even now there is Congressional talk of a 15 per cent deduction from salary or wages. If the first $1000 of a year's salary be exempted as proposed, the reduction from national spending income is estimated to be about $4 billion. This added to the $26 budget proposal would mean that $30 billion would come out of estimated national income of $105 billion, leaving $75 billion. This latter sum is far above the $56 billion total consumption expenditures of the depression year mentioned above after allowing for price changes. Out of the $19 or $20 billion thus available, the public may purchase defense bonds, add to savings or even buy some securities. However, a great many people would have to change their manner of living to meet the taxes proposed since probably most of the increased levy would have to be met by less than one-half of the income tax payers.

Autos will have to be sold or laid up, buying of new furniture, household implements, fur coats, expensive hats, will have to be deferred; children may have to be taken out of private schools or colleges; vacations will be shortened or summer cottages given up; party tours or jaunts forgotten for the duration and entertainments of one sort or another held to a minimum. Since even retread tires are to be rationed, more people will be found on buses and trains. Taxicabs may have difficulty in getting tires or tubes and may join the casualty list.

Clothes will be plentiful because of the large stocks of cloth on hand. Weaves, however, will be fewer from now on and color choices fewer. Men's coats appear likely to be shorter, with pocket flaps and pleats on trousers eliminated. Double-breasted suits are also "on the list." Complaints are already being heard that more all-wool clothes contain sizeable percentages of reprocessed wool. The wool scarcity is not so hard to understand when it is remembered that the soldier in the field requires for his outfitting almost 20 times the wool that the civilian on the averages uses.

The Shortages Increase

Silk is running out; nylon for stockings is scarce; the run on girdles and garters has been tremendous; everything with rubber in it is fast disappearing from retailers' stocks. The lowly rubber tread for the stairs which used to sell for 10 cents has jumped in places to 15 and 20 cents. Future rubber supplies for women's foundation garments are doubtful. Rubber bathing suits, heels for shoes, household aprons, erasers, garden hose, golf and tennis balls, and goods made from sponge rubber are definitely out.

Shortages will soon make themselves felt in the home due to the utter absence of metals which now go for war purposes. Copper is out, so gutters and pipes must be made of some more plentiful materials, like iron. Lead, tin, and zinc can't be had. So repairs must be done with substitutes. Wood cabinets will soon have to substitute for metal ones. Metal doorknobs are not to be found. Rug supplies are being depleted and linoleum is steadily scarcer. Radios will be fewer, due to a 40 per cent reduction in output; there are less stoves, sinks, refrigerators, washing machines and vacuum cleaners. Paint with lead, titanium or tung oil in it will soon be a thing of the past. The outside of the house may have to go dingy.

The changes in living habits induced by war shortages could conceivably be for the better. Because extension of rationing to other kinds of goods can logically be expected, the equality of treatment ensuing will emphasize the thought that "we are all in the same boat." It may strengthen democratic behavior and open the avenue to more simple living.

Devoe & Raynolds Profit

NEW YORK (AP)—Devoe & Raynolds Co. reported for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1941, net profit of $1,178,189, or $7.08 a common share, compared with $249,920, or $1.16 a share in the preceding fiscal year. Both sales and earnings were the highest in the company's history, E. S. Phillips, president, said.

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Price Control Bill Now Law; Query Wickard

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP) — Farm state senators brushed aside President Roosevelt's criticism of agricultural provisions of the price control law and called on Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard today for a statement of his policies under the measure.

The Senate Agriculture Committee summoned Mr. Wickard to testify at a closed session (at 11 a. m. EST) in connection with his recent statements that farm prices ought not to go much over parity.

In signing the price control bill yesterday, President Roosevelt said there was real danger in a provision which prevents the fixing of ceilings on agriculture products below 110 per cent of parity, a basic price calculated to give farmers equality in purchasing power with others.

Farm Bloc Belligerent

Although the President said that, if need be, Congress could be asked to correct the 110 per cent parity section by amending the law, farm bloc members made it plain any such proposal would provoke a bitter controversy.

Senator Guy Gillette (D) of Iowa said he would oppose any change of this nature and predicted that it would be defeated. That latitude of 10 per cent, he told reporters, was the only means of assuring farmers that they actually would get parity for what they produced. He said most farm prices were fixed on trading markets, and added that no one who expected to make a resale profit would bid a price up to full parity if he felt that a ceiling was to be placed on the product at that point.

Senator Joseph O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, asserted further that parity, as it has been established in the past, had lost its practical relationship to agricultural prices because the major share of industrial production soon would be in war goods and not the things that farmers buy.

Mr. Wickard faced extensive questioning from agriculture committee members determined to learn how he intended to use the veto power he possesses over the fixing of ceilings on farm products. Under terms of the new law, Leon Henderson, who is to be named administrator, cannot establish any farm price of which Wickard does not approve.

Senator Gillette said committee members especially wanted to learn if the Agriculture Department was going to use its power to throw government-controlled crop surpluses on the market in an effort to keep prices down

How Law Is Administered

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP) — Some questions and answers on the price control bill signed by President Roosevelt yesterday:

Q. When is the bill effective?

A. It was effective immediately, but no price regulations can be issued until Mr. Roosevelt has appointed an administrator—he announced his choice of Leon Henderson—and until after Senate confirmation of the appointment and Mr. Henderson's oath-taking.

Q. What immediate results can be expected?

A. The Office of Price Administration says "nothing sweeping or radical" will be done in extending price roofs over commodities not already covered. Control will continue to be piecemeal; that is, one commodity will be handled after another, as rapidly as they develop inflationary tendencies.

Q. Does the bill put ceilings on retail prices?

A. That power is given the administrator, but OPA officials say it will not be exercised frequently for the time being, unless such emergencies arise as the recent rush on flashlights. OPA prefers to work at the factory or wholesale level, counting on these to stabilize retail prices. Most ceilings are on raw materials.

Q. What about later on?

A. There inevitably will be more retail price ceilings, OPA believes, as stocks of durable consumers goods — radios, washing machines, vacuum cleaners and the like—dwindle. Storekeepers having little prospect of replenishing supplies are under temptation to jack prices up.

Q. Are the present price ceiling orders carried over automatically into law?

A. No. Each of the 80 price schedules will be re-issued as a "price regulation." They will then be backed by legal status instead of what OPA calls its present "jawbone authority."

Q. Will new price orders appear at a faster rate than formerly?

A. Probably not faster than in January, when more than a dozen orders appeared.

No Retail Price Ceilings Now

Q. Are retail food price ceilings expected?

A. OPA says none is in preparation at this time.

Q. Will all business operating under price ceilings have to get licenses to do business?

A. OPA officials agree that licensing will come ultimately, as authorized under the act, but have not yet decided on the form of licensing machinery.

Q. Can a seller be put out of business if he violates the price maximum?

A. His license may be suspended or revoked through court procedure, but only upon a second offense after a warning has been given on the first offense.

Q. What other penalties are provided for violations?

A. Up to $5,000 fine and two years imprisonment.

Q. What can a buyer do to recover sums paid in excess of legal ceiling?

A. He may sue in civil court to recover three times the overcharge, or $50, whichever sum is larger.

Q. Will the existing voluntary agreements, by which about 100 industries maintain stable prices, be transformed into price regulations?

A. Not as long as they work. Mr. Henderson finds that method the "most satisfactory and least troublesome form of control."

Q. Is any general price level for all commodities stipulated?

A. Congress said the administrator should give "due consideration" to the level of Oct. 1-15, 1941, as a period on which to base prices, or the nearest two-week period on which prices were representative.

Q. Will the October prices be an invariable guide?

A. No. They are not typical in a large number of cases, because of seasonal supply factors which affect prices and because some prices have to be set higher in order not to dry up foreign sources of some scarce items, and for other reasons.

Bank Director

George L. Morrison

Elected a director of the Bank of the Manhattan Co. Mr. Morrison is chairman of the board and President of the General Baking Co.

Wholesale Prices Decline Slightly From 12-Year High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Following sharp advances to a 12-year peak in mid-January wholesale prices reacted during the week ended Jan. 24, particularly for certain farm products and the Bureau of Labor Statistics all-commodity index declined 0.1 per cent.

The principal price changes were for domestic farm products and foods which declined 0.5 per cent in the Jan. 24 week after having risen 5.5 and 3.2 per cent, respectively, in the previous three weeks.

There were continued advances in other prices ranging from 0.1 per cent for hides and leather products, textiles and metal products, to 0.9 per cent for chemicals and allied products, including fats and oils.

At its current level of 95.5 per cent of the 1926 average, the Bureau's index of nearly 900 series was 1.8 percent higher than in mid-December and 18 per cent above a year ago.

Despite the recent decline in farm products, the group index was 5 per cent above a month ago and 38 per cent above a year ago.

(1926=100)	Jan. 24 1942	Jan. 17 1942	P.C. Changes to Jan. 24 '42 from Jan. 17 1942	Jan. 25 1941
All commod'ties	95.5	95.6	— 0.1	+18.2
Farm products	100.3	100.8	— 0.5	+38.2
Foods	93.6	94.1	— 0.5	+26.3
Hides & leather	115.7	115.6	+ 0.1	+12.8
Textile products	92.7	92.6	+ 0.1	+24.3
Fuel & light mtls	78.9	78.9		+ 8.7
Metal & products	103.6	103.5	+ 0.1	+ 5.9
Bldg materials	109.5	109.1	+ 0.4	+10.1
Chem & allied	96.5	95.6	+ 0.9	+22.5
Housefurnish'gs	102.7	102.7		+13.5
Misc commod	88.1	87.9	+ 0.2	+14.7
Raw materials	95.5	95.6	— 0.1	+27.5
Semimnfd atcls	91.8	91.4	+ 0.4	+13.2
Manufact prods	96.3	96.5	— 0.2	+14.8
Com other than farm products	94.5	94.5		+14.3
Com other than farm and foods	94.5	94.4	+ 0.1	+12.0

New Haven Reports Profit For 1941; First in Decade

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad has reported a net income of $6,012,378 for the year ended Last Dec. 31—the first time in a decade the system's earnings have overbalanced expenses. For the year 1940 the New Haven reported a deficit of $2,003,175.

Gross revenues for the year 1941 were listed in the carrier's annual statement as $107,541,356, including $67,409,034 in freight accounts and $30,849,206 in pasesnger—a 25.6 per cent gain over the previous year.

Net income for December alone was $1,344,008 as compared with a net income of $683,802 for December, 1940.

As of Dec. 31 the system operated 1,848 miles of road, having abandoned 16 miles during the year. The operating performance for the year resulted in several new high records. Gross ton miles increased 26.1 per cent over 1940 and were the highest for any year on record except 1929. Gross ton miles per freight train hour, train load, cars per train and average miles per car day were the highest on record for any year.

Other records included the number of passengers carried in and out of New York City and the number of passengers carried between New York and Boston.

OPA to Move Carefully On Rent Control

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP) — The Office of Price Administration will move "carefully and cautiously but as fast as we can" into the problem of rent control in war-swollen communities.

Karl Borders, head of OPA's rent section, said his staff did not intend to plunge immediately into hard-fisted control measures under authority conferred in the Price Control Act signed by President Roosevelt yesterday, although OPA has been preparing for many weeks to end hardship brought upon war production workers and military personnel by exorbitant housing charges.

Rent increases ranging from 5 per cent to 100 per cent have been found by Government indexes in shipbuilding, ordnance and aircraft production centers, Mr. Borders said, and in areas near Army posts.

Prevents Hasty Action

The law itself prevents hasty action, he noted, through its provision that 60 days must elapse between the time OPA recommends that rents in any area shall be reduced, and the time it may step in with a formal rent-ceiling order. If in the meantime the recommendations have met substantial compliance through state or local regulation, no rent order will come out of Washington.

Control will be confined to defense rental areas. These include the crowded district of Columbia and "any area designated by the (Price) Administrator as an area where defense activities have resulted or threaten to result" in unjustifiably high rents. In fixing rent ceilings the Administrator is required "as far as practicable" to give "due consideration" to rents prevailing on April 1, 1941. However, he has wide latitude to impose such ceilings as in his judgment are fair and equitable.

Committee Efforts

Informal efforts to stabilize rents in war-congested areas are now being carried on by 201 fair rent committees in 32 states, and OPA officials believed that enactment of the price bill, with its punitive provisions, would greatly reinforce their present quasi-official influence.

Designation of fair rent areas, which may include more than one municipality, is the first step. The second is the issuance of recommendations, which Mr. Borders said would be "fairly explicit" and would be published.

If within 60 days local agencies have not succeeded in bringing rents into line, the Price Administrator will take formal action specifying rents and establishing machinery for administration. Whether the existing fair rent committees will be called into play as administrative agents, or whether staffs will be sent from Washington has not yet been decided, Mr. Borders said.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 24

Items Exempt From Tax

Certain items are specifically exempt from the income tax and need not be included in the taxpayer's return of gross income. Among such items are the proceeds from life insurance policies paid by reason of the death of the insured. Amounts received (other than amounts paid by reason of the death of the insured and interest payments on such amounts and other than amounts received as annuities) under a life insurance or endowment contract, which are less than or exactly equal to the premiums or consideration paid therefor, are exempt from Federal income tax. Any excess received over the consideration paid is taxable. Amounts received as an annuity under an annuity or endowment contract shall be included in gross income; except that each year the excess of the amount received over 3 per cent of the aggregate premiums or consideration paid for the annuity is tax-free until the aggregate of such sums excluded from gross income for the taxable year 1941 and prior years equals the aggregate premiums or consideration paid for the annuity. There are also exempt from tax amounts received by gift, bequest, demise, or inheritance; interest on obligations of a State, Territory, or any political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia, or possessions of the United States; obligations of the United States issued prior to March 1, 1941, to the extent provided in the Acts authorizing the issue thereof; or obligations issued prior to March 1, 1941, of a corporation organized under Act of Congress if such corporation is an instrumentality of the United States; amounts received through accident or health insurance or under workmen's compensation acts for personal injury or sickness; and damages received on account of such injuries or sickness.

Pensions and compensation received by veterans from the United States for services in time of war are exempt; and pensions received from the United States by the family of a veteran for services rendered by the veteran in time of war are exempt.

There is also exempt from the Federal income tax the rental value of a dwelling house and appurtenances thereof furnished to a minister of the gospel as part of his compensation.

Other items excluded from gross income are alimony and an allowance based on a separation agreement.

Gen'l Tire Profits More Than Doubled in Year

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—General Tire & Rubber Co. reported net profit of $1,218,569 for the year ended Nov. 30, 1941, compared with $595,916 in 1940. Earnings for 1941 were at a rate of $2.05 per share, against 86 cents per share the previous year.

President William O'Neil announced net sales of $37,353,021 for fiscal 1941, an increase of more than 60 per cent over 1940's sales of $23,214,314. Tires for military purposes were an important part of 1941 sales, he said. The company also manufactures tires for airplanes, combat cars, prime movers, bomb trailers, convoys, ponton trailers, and other military vehicles.

"We believe," Mr. O'Neil said, "that with the existing stock pile of rubber, reclaiming facilities, speeding up of synthetic production, and the development of guayule as a domestic source of real rubber, there is no occasion for fear or panic."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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FOR SALE — New Cape Cod house situated on 1½ acres of beautiful woodland in Charles River, Mass., near Dover line. All finish throughout house natural knotty pine. Also, separate acre lots for sale. Call Needham, Mass., 2435-M for particulars.

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CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 2-3-4 Rooms.
Wood Fireplace; Electric Refrigeration; pleasantly situated; restricted tenancy; $60 to $75. GILES. KIR. 2345.

WELLESLEY, MASS.—2 rooms with kitchenette and bath, all improvements, cont. hot water; near college, near train. Call from 9 to 6 weekdays for appointment. Wel. 1392.

HOUSES FOR SALE

GREENLAWN, L. I., N. Y.—7-room Colonial, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths; 6/10 of a mile from train. Double garage, 1/3 acre land. Write Walter Smith, Realtor, Main St., Northport, L. I., N. Y.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—1 to 3 half days in Christian Science practitioner's office; prefer p. m. Write Box 71, 1293 National Press Bldg.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26-32-40 Fenway—Room and meals, $10 weekly and up. For appointment to see rooms phone MR. ALPHIN, Ken. 1574.

ROOMS TO LET

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BRAINTREE, MASS.—Room for business woman; pleasant location, convenient trains; board considered. Call Braintree 1831M Sunday or eves.

BOSTON, 6 Blackwood St.—Attrac. front rm. with alcove, suitable for 1 or 2; private family. Near subway and restaurants. MISS JACKMAN.

BOSTON, 346 Com. Ave.—Pleasant sunny rm., 3rd floor; walking distance The Christian Science Mother Church. Mrs. Burdwood, Com. 9323.

BOSTON ROOM — Clean, comfortable room in pleasant home. PRATT., 22 Huntington Avenue.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Quiet and attractive room, fireplace, breakfast if desired. Suitable for teacher, business woman or student. Near car line. Phone evenings, Longwood 5615.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large attrac. rm. Twin beds, private bath. 1 or 2 business people. Call until 2: or after 8: P. M. Beacon 1922.

DORCHESTER, MASS., 15 Milwood St.—Well furnished, sunny rooms, near bath; rapid transit to Boston. Tel. Talbot 3812 evenings.

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MARBLEHEAD, MASS.—Large, comfortable, well lighted, furn. room for 1 or 2 persons. Protestants preferred. Mrs. Bailey, 18 Reed St.

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Local Classified

(Continued)

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Woman of refinement and culture for motherless home; do not want servant type; must be capable of managing house and caring for two children; one who qualifies will have excellent home; please give references. Box S-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Sleep in, care of 5-year-old school child R. BRAAK, 45-59 156th St., Flushing, N. Y. FL. 9-7327.

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COST ACCOUNTANT—Have had varied experience in general accounting, cost accounting, including standard costs, and auditing. Capable taking full charge as Cost Accountant, Office Manager or Comptroller. Recent experience in shoe manufacturing. American, Protestant. Write Box W-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—DESIRE POSITION in city as children's nurse or companion to lady. Telephone OXford 2389.

WOMAN, Christian Scientist, wishes position as cook; good references. Write Box H-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

YOUNG LADY—Christian Scientist, wishes housework, Wellesley, Mass., preferred; adult family; license, experienced, good references, $15. Box S-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BEST PRICES for Currier & Ives Prints, Winter scenes, ships, railroads, mining, old paintings. Box M-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

OLD NEEDLEWORK made before 1800. Embroidered arms or Crewel work, showing early designs. Box P-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m.—5-7 p. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

McCormack Bros.

PACKARDS

PHONE 3-6238
531 South 21st Street

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HANDBAGS
of unmistakable quality
1909 2ND AVE. N.

PREMIER PRINTING COMPANY
S. B. Klippelt, President
Jno. S. Westley, Vice-President
Printers, Publishers, Bookbinders
912-914 FIFTH AVENUE, NORTH
Telephone 9-1962

ELECTRIK MAID
Bake Shop
Breads, Cakes, Pies—Delicatessen
Delicious Food Served
7 A. M. till 9 P. M.
1014 S. 20th 7-5871 2801 Cahaba Rd. 2-1184

SAVAGE'S BAKERY
Finest Bread and Pastries
DELIVERY SERVICE
Plaza Stores 2226 Highland Ave.
PHONE 7-9180

SEE NEXT PAGE

ALABAMA

MOBILE

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
• SILVERSMITHS
• SINCE 1879

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Dial 4409, hours 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Buy Your Furniture during our
FEBRUARY SALE
Save From 10 to 50%
Use Our Divided Payment Plan
Frank Tennille FURNITURE COMPANY

ANNE'S BEAUTY SHOP
Room 200
Farm Security Building
ANNE McCARTHY, Proprietor
Phone 3-6072

Florida

DAYTONA BEACH

claire andrews, inc.
Sportswear
Dresses
Coats
622 Seabreeze Blvd. Phone 242

Joe's Shoe Service
140 Volusia Avenue—806 Main Street
Daytona Beach, Florida

FORT LAUDERDALE

Kokanour
REG. REAL ESTATE BROKER
Select Rentals, Homes and Investments
325 SOUTH ANDREWS AVENUE
EMIL HOFFMAN

QUALITY MARKET
Choice Meats, Poultry
630 S. Andrews Ave. Phone 1350

SEMINOLE LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANERS, Inc.
A trial order of your Laundry or Dry Cleaning will be appreciated.
700 N. ANDREWS AVE. PHONE 267

CECIL B. SEAY
REALTOR
233 S. E. 2nd Ave. Phone 943

Rowley Battery & Electric
Willard Batteries
Delco Remy-Auto Lite
Official Parts and Service
615 N. E. 1st St. Phone 1535

PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SALON
Individual Hair Styling
145 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 1552

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IRON FIREMAN
"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
Authorized Dealer
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
PLUMBING AND HEATING
16 S. Laura Phone 5-6062

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores
and Piggly Wiggly
— 8 STORES —
There is One Near You

UNDERWOOD
JEWELERS
We sell only Nationally Advertised merchandise of the better quality
229 Hogan Street Phone 5-3311

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GILPIN'S CAMERA STORE
In the Heart of Downtown Miami
KODAKS · FILMS · FINISHING
Kodachrome — Kodacolor
159 S. E. FIRST STREET, MIAMI
PHONE 2-0463

Distinctive Printing
MODERATE PRICES
Towle Printers
42 S. W. 1st St. Ph. 3-1445
CENTER OF SHOPPING DISTRICT

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-1696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

Come in and have a
Therm-O-Oil Permanent
Something Entirely New
LOUIS, YOUR HAIRDRESSER
231 Halcyon Arcade Tel. 2-1853

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami 12 N. E. First St. Tel. 3-8451
Miami Beach 1452 Washington Ave Tel. 5-2680

SMART WOMEN SHOP AT
Rose-Franzis
Gowns, Coats, Resort Wear
206 S. E. 1st Ave. Clyde Court Bldg.

MIAMI BEACH

Alice ROSS
SMART HATS
Formerly of Lincoln Road
NOW in New Shopping Center
907 W. 41st Street

ORLANDO

Dickson-Ives
The Woman's Store
Southland Fashions
For the New 1942 Season
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

AMERICAN LAUNDRY
Orlando, Fla.
21 N. Parramore
Branch Office, 20 E. Church St.

• To Meet All Your Auto Needs
• GIBBS SERVICE
Orange at Jackson
Featuring
AMOCO-GAS
• Pennsylvania RX Tires
"They outmileage the field"

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 83-972 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"For Better Dry Cleaning"
PHONE 4986
TIMMS
CLEANERS
2119 CENTRAL AVE.

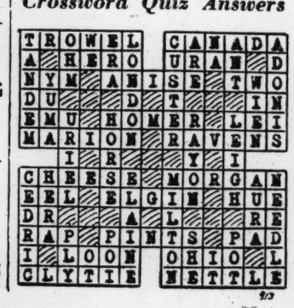
TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832 9 to 12 daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

Crossword Quiz Answers



FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk • Cream • Ice Cream
and all Quality Dairy Products serving The Palm Beaches
BELLE GLADE, LAKE WORTH, VERO BEACH, HOBE SOUND FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA

The Popular Rendezvous of Smartly Dressed Women
prices too . . are most popular
KERMANS
327 Clematis • West Palm Beach
Palm Beach • Country Road and Sunset Avenue

Super Service Market
Meats and Groceries
Vegetables and Fruits
We deliver in the Palm Beaches
TEL. 4037
Corner So. Dixie and Hibiscus
West Palm Beach, Fla.

THE LOG CABIN
Tea Room
325 Datura Street
Sizzling Steaks, Fried Chicken and Waffles
Sea Food, Fresh Vegetables
Good Food, Harmonious Surroundings

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

Watches, Diamonds
Silverware
KRAUSS, *Jewelers*
321 Clematis Street,
West Palm Beach, Florida

WINTER HAVEN

Prompt
Service—Supplies
JOLLEY MOTOR CO.
Auburndale, Fla. Phone 88-851

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING *May's* DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

"We Top 'em all"
Chas. N. Walker Roofing Co.
141 Houston St., N. E. Walnut 5747

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

Chajage's
Home of Heart o' the Pelt Furs
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
Furs repaired, cleaned, glazed, relined
Henry Sobelson, Prop. 220 Peachtree St.

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1399 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO 2. A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

COLUMBUS

WADE DRY CLEANING CO.
Columbus' Most Modern Cleaning Plant
1302 17th Street
PHONE 326

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CENTRAL GA. BAKING CO.
Bakery and Delicatessen
216 Cotton Avenue Phone 4000

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANERS
Damp Wash—Thrifty
Rough Dry — Family
Finish. A service to fit every purse.
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Europe

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 3 to 6 p. m. Wednesday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

TRICOSA A. G.
SPITALGASSE 20
Damen Kleider, Blousen, Westen
Damen, Herren und Kinder Unterwäsche
Woollen Dresses

LUGANO

S. A. COMMERCIALE CARBONI
BÉE & SOLDATI
Tel. 2.25.38. Olio & Gas-Legna e Carboni di ogni Qualità e Provenienza
(WOOD AND COAL)

Union S. Africa

DURBAN

Gladden Every Day with flowers from
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
353 West St. Phone 25321 Residence 22933

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376, West St. Phone 25289

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

GERMISTON

Economic Cash Butchery
(QUALITY HOUSE)
52 President Street
Phone 51-2223 GERMISTON
For Quality and Service See Us First
Deliveries Daily

JOHANNESBURG

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co.
(Estab. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71, Pritchard St. Johannesburg

TREASURES of **ELOFF** St.
The House for Presents
HANDBAGS
SYNTHETIC JEWELLERY
CULTURED PEARLS
TREASURES (Pty.) Ltd.
Walter Mansions, Eloff Street

TYPEWRITER Experts and Stationers

WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Buildings
115 Fox Street Phone 33-7855

V. M. F. Dairies (Pty.) Ltd.
JERSEY DAIRY BRANCH
Croydon Mansions, Wanderers St and at 116 Pritchard St.
Telephone 22-4552
Awarded six "Certificates of Merit" by City of Johannesburg
High Grade Milk, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Honey

DIAMONDS
Holland Diamond Cutting Works
Blue White Diamonds for Sale at Factory Prices
His Majesty's Building Eloff St.

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____for_____ year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-2
Coupon

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

THE **MODERN STORE**

High Speed Lifts Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Gay Modern Café
Air-conditioned Throughout
Cleghorns
P.O. Box 6104 ELOFF and KERK STS 3204 JOHANNESBURG Phone No. 22-0311

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list

96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

Rice, Wells & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers and Stationers
INVESTMENT BUILDINGS
97, COMMISSIONER STREET
Telephone No. 34-1534 (3 lines)

Figaro
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: L. Lovely and G. Van Diggelen
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70, Pritchard Street

PIETERMARITZBURG

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ltd.
138 Church St. Maritzburg
Branches at
Estcourt, Greytown and Mayor's Walk
SHOP at the CO-OP
For Highest Quality Goods
At the Keenest Prices
Phone 2235 3 lines

D. TROMP
Plumber, Sanitary Engineer, Drainage Contractor and Hot Water Fitter
Estimates Free
203a, Pietermaritz Street Phone 4809

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

PARRAMATTA

McEWANS, Ltd.
HIGH CLASS GROCERS
41 George Street, Parramatta
GREEN COUPONS GIVEN
Phone N. W. 9729

W. J. SPOONER & CO.
Hardware Merchants
Tools
Paints
Glassware
Crockery
37 George Street, PARRAMATTA
Phone U. W. 9234

SYDNEY

The Toby Tavern
The Quaintest Cafe in Town
Private Functions
Catered For
126 King St. (1st floor) Phone B 1523 and at 32 Pitt Street
Morning Coffee, Luncheon, Tea and Dinner
MRS. E. A. LANE

FRANK'S
MEN'S WEAR STORE
Tie and Sox Specialist
280 George St., opp. Margaret St. Sydney

MISS BETTY FRENCH
Typing, Multigraphing
Duplicating
Bull's Chambers, Sixth Floor
28 Martin Place BW 6268

Max Factor ★ Hollywood & London
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE, SYDNEY

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone P. L. 1721 10 a. m.-3 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Service For Quality
Printing
Bookbinding :: Stationery
consult
A. E. Richards
17a Pitt St., Sydney
Special attention given to Christian Science Church requirements
Telephone: B 4661

PRICE'S RADIO SERVICE
D. G. McINTYRE
5 and 6 ANGEL PLACE, SYDNEY
Radio, Model Railways
Kit for Model Aircraft

VAUCLUSE
SYDNEY'S LOVELIEST SUBURB
Where Shady Roads Wind to Sunny Beaches
HOMES for SALE or RENT
Frank Eise
Member of the Real Estate Institute N. S. W.
68 N. S. H. RD., VAUCLUSE FU 9676

Shirley Shoes
of Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

EDWARD FAY
Pty. Ltd.
SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS

Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches Oxford Street, Broadway, Newton, Parramatta and Burwood

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £72,000,000.
Eric A. Finlay, Branch Manager
"Insurance House" 109 Pitt Street, Sydney

Hillcrest Laundry, Ltd.
RENNY LANE PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service. Personal and Household. Specialist in Dress Shirts.
Enquire about our Bachelor Service
Phone F 1502

Watch Repairs
Bring your repairs direct to the workshop
C. F. NORTON
(Late of Hardy Bros.)
5 HUNTER STREET First Floor
B. 1280 Entrance to Wynyard Station

Remember
The Pottery Shop
12 ROWE STREET SYDNEY
Pottery, Baskets, Fur Toys
Lino-Cuts, etc.

SYDNEY—Manly

MEET ME AT
MISS ALLEN'S
28 The Corso, Manly,
for lunch or tea
XU. 3534

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

AUSTRALIAN DRY CLEANERS
High Class Dry Cleaners
Carpet Cleaners and Dyers
Kent Road Kent Town
City Dept. 21 Charles St. F 1177

Telephones Central 1310 (2 lines)
SCRYMGOUR & SONS
Printers and Stationers
115 King William Street, Adelaide

VICTORIA

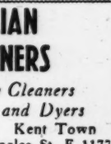
GEELONG

THE MODERN GROCER
S. E. DICKINS PTY. LTD.
Branches in All Suburbs
ALSO IN
Melbourne and Ballarat

MELBOURNE

V. Boldner
WATCHMAKER • JEWELLER
McEwan House, 343 Lt. Collins Street
MU 3671 LF. 2933
CRYSTALWARE ELECTROPLATE
OLD GOLD BOUGHT

LADIES' *and* GENTLEMEN'S
TAILOR
GOTAL MOVITZ
PHONE F-2211
Capitol House, Swanson Street

Betty Lee
MRS. BANNISTER

Realistic and Eugene Permanent Waving. Rings for appointment MX 4813
2nd Floor HOWIE COURT
234 COLLINS STREET

MISS EDITH TAPNER
TYPING
DUPLICATING
MAILING LISTS
Expertly and Promptly Executed
20 QUEEN STREET MU. 1248

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Windsor 6587, 9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CARPET SERVICE
Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing

Speciality
CARPET SHAMPOOING
Estab 28 years
Syd FL. 5171 Adelaide F3796 Melb. F9084

"WILMAR"
MRS LOTTIE MARTIN
EXPERT
CORSETIER
Fittings for every type of figure
DAINTY
LINGERIE
MISS D. WILLIAMS
294 Little Collins S. Telephone C. 52 18

GILL & SEARLE PTY LTD
73 ELIZABETH ST. MELBOURNE
FOR ALL THE BEST VARIETIES OF ROSES.
Acclimatized Lemon Trees *Acclimatized Orange Trees*
ASK FOR SPECIAL CATALOGUE

MABEL CLAY PTY LTD
"Clayknit" Tailored Knitwear
To Measure
THREE STORES
558 Burke Road, Camberwell
50 Puckle Street, Moonee Ponds
517 Dean Street, Albury N.S.W

AUSTRAL VERA VERE MU 3003
OFFICES SUPPLIED **TOWEL SERVICE**
386 Flinders Lane
CENT 4896 MISS N GALE

Little Folks
The Exclusive Children's Shop
9 CENTRE COURT Through Centreway

S. E. DICKINS PTY. LTD.
THE MODERN GROCERS
— BRANCHES AT —
CAMBERWELL GLENFERRIE
MALVERN ST. KILDA WINDSOR
BRUNSWICK COLLINGWOOD
NORTH MELBOURNE FOOTSCRAY
ALSO BRANCHES IN
GEELONG, BALLARAT, OAKLEIGH and RICHMOND

RAINERS BEDDING
Pty. Ltd. Phone F-4258
Specialists in Spring-Filled Mattresses
All types of Bedding Renovations
18 CENTER COURT
Continuation of Centerway

MELBOURNE-Camberwell

CHINA TOOLS PAINTS
CRYSTAL CUTLERY
BRIANT'S
Telephone WF 2700
612 Burke Road, Camberwell

MELBOURNE—PRAHRAN

FOR GUARANTEED FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER—WIN 4419
The Strand
Furniture Warehouse Pty. Ltd.
278 CHAPEL ST., PRAHRAN
588 CHAPPEL ST., SOUTH YARRA

MELBOURNE South Yarra

Rindless Bacon
Havelock Flour
Brockhoff Biscuits
J. TOLLNER & SON
GROCERS
256 Toorak Road, South Yarra
Tel. Winsor 2345 Delivery to Local Districts

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41754, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GORDON CLARKE
Seedsman, Florist
Floral Tributes for all occasions. Vegetable and Flower Seeds of the highest quality. Bedding Plants in endless variety.
Queen Street, Opp. Smith & Caughey
PHONES 40-254, 18-126

EVERYTHING
FOR THE MOTORIST
D. McL. WALLACE Ltd.
SERVICE STATION
Khyber Pass Auckland

STREVENS
HOSIERY · LINGERIE
CORSETRY GLOVES
144 QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND

C. SHELLEY
FURRIER
Comprehensive Stocks of Smart Coats, Capes and Stoles
Furs to Measure
Remodeling, Repairs, Storage
Phone 42048 First Floor
117 Colonial Mutual Building
Queen St. Auckland

SUPPLY LAUNDRY & "TRI"-CLEANERS LTD.
Complete Laundering and "Tri"-Cleaning Service
67 Victoria Street Depot Vulcan Lane
PHONE 46-893

Wearing Apparel for Men, Women and Children
FURNISHINGS
HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS
FOOTWEAR
TEA ROOMS
"FOR QUALITY GOODS AT LOWER PRICES"
GEORGE COURTS
Karangahape Road, Auckland
George Court & Sons, Ltd.

GROCERIES
CROCKERY
STATIONERY
and
LENDING LIBRARY
Telephone your order with complete confidence
Prompt delivery and service
S. CORFIELD
46 Virginia Avenue Phone 42-673

HORACE BULL Ltd.
Consulting Specialists in All Men's Wear—Tailoring
Overcoats - Sports Wear
Hats
Power Board Cnr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

DADLEY'S LTD.
High Grade
FOOTWEAR
Security Buildings
200 Queen Street, Auckland

For your new
Courtenay Radio
Turnbull & Jones Ltd.
Wellesley Street, E. Phone 42-810

Auckland Meat Co. Ltd.
With Branches in Every Suburb
are
The Quality Meat People

Auckland
ROBERT A. GUMMER
HARDWARE
Tools, Kitchenware, Electrical Goods
Tel. 44-023 Herald Bldg. 181 Queen St.

Andrews & Clark
FURNISHING SPECIALISTS
Queen St Auckland,
Furniture Manufacturers
Telephones 44-056, 40-282

RICKINSON & BIRTLEY
Family Grocers
WE DELIVER
1233 Gt. North Rd. Pt. Chevalier
Phone 26334 Auckland

MAVIS YOUNG
613 Dilworth Bldgs., Queen St., Auckland
High Class Dressmaking
Patterns, Cutting, Fitting
PHONE 42-314

Paints and Wallpapers
Phillipps and Impey Ltd.
Queen Street, Auckland

CHRISTCHURCH

Shop at the
D. I. C. DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133 2-4 p. m., Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Scoullar Company Ltd.
Makers of Fine Furniture for 55 Years
WELLINGTON, at 88-90 Lambton Quay
HASTINGS, at Heretaunga Street
BLENHEIM, at Market Street

A. E. Preston Ltd.
Butchers
The Best Is Cheapest
WILLIS ST. MOLESWORTH ST. COURTENAY PLACE TARANAKI ST.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Verse for Today . . .

Then I saw that wisdom excelleth folly, as far as light excelleth darkness.
—ECCLES. 2:13

Party Fun

Last Words

This game may be introduced as an impromptu diversion for either large or small groups of players. The leader begins by making a short statement on any subject. Using the last word of this statement as his first word, an alert player quickly follows with a second sentence which may or may not refer to the preceding remark. A third player does likewise, and so on. Players may give as many sentences as they desire, but not two in succession.

The game is played in five minute periods. Each period must be filled with a fast moving, unbroken sequence of end word sentences in order to count it as one point in the score.

If a difficult final word is given, and the period ends before someone contrives a sentence, no point is made. Three full periods in five makes a good game.

The following example shows how the sentences should tail-end together: Shakespeare wrote **Hamlet. Hamlet** was the Prince of **Denmark. Denmark** is a European **Country. Country** lanes are beautiful in **Spring. Spring**—and so on.

Living for Less

Buying Food

Here are a few good rules when shopping for food on a limited budget: Read the labels; they indicate the volume, quantity and comparison with other brands and other size packings. Check the weights on home scales and be sure to ask for and get adjustments every time you are short-weighted. Watch for quantity offerings on

items like soap, potatoes, etc. F. S. advises buying graded canned foods (A, B, and C). All are perfectly good food; Grade C is entirely satisfactory in soups, sauces, stews. Evaporated or dried milk can be used in cooking in place of bottled fresh milk. Oleomargarine can be used as a butter substitute.

—AP Feature Service

Articles revealing simple methods of solving the high cost of living without reducing living standards will appear from time to time on this page under the title "Living for Less."

Hobby Nobbing

Take Your Pick

The various musical instruments portrayed in these photographs include cymbals, xylophone, violin, Pan pipe, and a moon-guitar.

By Irving Bacchus

Has your desire to make music been thwarted by a complex against standard musical instruments? Now is the time to rekindle that yearning for melody and make music your hobby. More than 4,000,000 Americans have turned to a variety of musical diversions spun around a bushel of streamlined "pre-school" instruments which can really be mastered in ten delightful lessons.

Inexpensive and simple to play, the instruments are actually musical and possess good tones. You hear them daily via the radio. The neighborhood music house is overflowing with such dime-to-dollar novelties as the ocarina, jugarina, tonette, harmonica, slide whistle and flute. Antique instruments returning to popularity include the shepherd pipe and the recorder, which was ancient even in Shakespeare's time.

The American Recorder Society, a New York hobby clan, is promoting group enjoyment of the recorder. It works well in ensemble. Thousands of rhythm bands have been organized by hobbyists with every conceivable instrumental combination featured. Almon Strain of Alba, Ala., whose hobby is public safety, wraps his message around an orchestral presentation.

Instrumentalists are augmented in the musical field by the always-present collectors. Records of swing, opera, Lieder, oratorio, Negro songs and Americana are eagerly sought by the "platterbugs." Toscanini is an ardent devotee of this diversion and Efrem Zimbalist, violin maestro, collects weird Oriental instruments. Old sheet music is a favorite with many collectors.

Hobby hunters still reluctant to tackle melody making or collect might find enjoyment in attempting the baton gymnastics of drum majors. Twirling tricks are not all as intricate as appearances indicate. A few can be mastered in an hour. Others require several weeks. Equipment needed includes a backyard, baton, and a yen for exercise.

Hobbyists yearning for musical expression should not give up easily. No less an expert than Sigmund Spaeth insists that everyone can make some kind of music, instrumental or vocal "even though absolutely lacking in special talent." Hobbyists who have re-entered the musical picture by enjoying the pre-school instruments are in many instances turning to the piano and violin again—this time with pleasure!

Daily Quotation

TAKE the selfishness out of this world and there would be more happiness than we should know what to do with.—H. W. SHAW.

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. What tiny Mediterranean British stronghold has recently had its 1,400th air-raid alarm?

2. On what grounds did Prime Minister de Valera protest the landing of an American Expeditionary Force in Northern Ireland?

3. Why have Axis disclosures of British and American defeats and weaknesses proved pointless?

4. What new slogan has been adopted by U. S. plants working on Army orders?

5. What American city is now planning the removal of 13,000 Japanese aliens to inland points?

6. Under what circumstances and by whom was the following statement made? "I offer no apologies. I offer no excuse and make no promises."

7. What news story was headlined in all newspapers last Tuesday?

8. What country is now reported to be experimenting with a glider capable of carrying a five-ton tank?

9. What was the heaviest blow yet struck by Axis submarines in their forays off the Atlantic coast?

10. At a recent press conference, President Roosevelt recommended the use of the term "ABDA." What does the designation mean?

(Answers appear elsewhere on this page.)

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: We've had to have it explained to us all over again why a 3 cent apple is worth 25c when baked, on account of the shrinkage.

Los Angeles Times: Fortunately, the car radio is not suited to installation in the horse-drawn buggy, as there is no point in upsetting Dobbin with wild cries of "Heigho, Silver!"

Detroit News: Then there was the restaurant patron in Hitler's Germany who remarked to another, "Don't look now, but your overcoat is on the way to Russia."

Current Events Test

(Answers)

1. Malta.

2. Prime Minister de Valera claimed that Americans landed in Northern Ireland without prior consultation of his Government.

3. The Axis' comments on British and American weaknesses and defeats lose their sting because Washington and London usually beat them to the admissions. This "truth" propaganda is said to be flustering the Axis powers.

4. "The man who relaxes is helping the Axis." The slogan was originated by Ambrose Harle, Galena, Ill., a munitions handler.

5. Los Angeles.

6. Prime Minister Churchill made these remarks in the House of Commons on the third day of a war policy debate. Shortly afterward the House of Commons gave a vote of confidence to the Churchill Government—464 to 1.

7. The news of the arrival of thousands of American combat troops in Northern Ireland—the first American Expeditionary Force of this war.

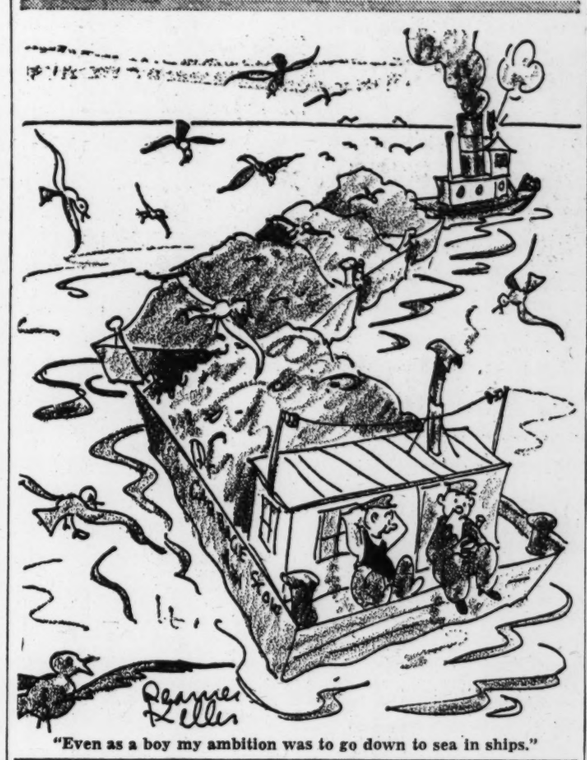
8. Germany; the Nazis are experimenting with gliders that are capable of carrying five-ton tanks. They will be pulled by Junkers bombers.

9. The torpedo sinking of the Canadian liner Lady Hawkins. Only 71 survivors were rescued with 250 persons perished or missing

10. "ABDA" stands for American, British, Dutch and Australian. The term has been in use for some time in Government circles.

Just for Fun—

Reamer Keller



"Even as a boy my ambition was to go down to sea in ships."

In Lighter Vein

A Matter of Economy

Little Bessie sat by the fire, lost in meditation. Suddenly she exclaimed, "Mother, it's too bad there isn't another little Peters boy."

"They already have six," replied mother. "I should think that about enough."

"Well," reasoned Bessie, "they can take each other's clothes as they grow up, but there isn't anyone to take little Johnnie's. Don't you think that's kind of wasteful?"

Cabbages and Kings

Contrary to popular belief, the golden poppy of California is neither a native of California nor of the American continent. They came originally from the old world. . . . The world's largest mammal is the blue whale, sometimes attaining a weight of 150 tons. . . . Snow reflects about 70 per cent of the sunlight falling on it. . . . Today, the famous Madonna paintings of Raphael, great Italian painter, are priceless, yet he once painted a picture on the lid of a barrel in payment for a meal.

Following Instructions

This is a story about three fastidious epicures who tried a strange restaurant.

"My steak must be very well done," the first one told the waiter. "See that it is almost burned."

"Mine," said the second, "should be rare."

"The steak you prepare for me," said the third, "may be medium well done, but tell the chef to be very careful to rub it lightly with garlic just before it is cooked."

The waiter went out into the kitchen.

"Joe," he told the cook, "three steaks."—Investment Dealers' Digest.

Of Course

Teacher: "What's a Grecian urn?"

Jimmie: "That all depends on what he does."—Young America.

Take Turns

"Are you going to the bridge club this afternoon?"

"No, it's my turn to stay away and be talked about."—Boys Life.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Maggie Cheatham's Dinner

San Bernardino, Calif.

Maggie Cheatham is a well known Negro cook in this city's residential area. Homemakers, planning to entertain, seek out her services. Particularly is her help sought on holidays.

On a recent holiday Maggie turned down all pleas for her services with the following reply: "No, I can't help you this time. I'm giving a dinner myself."

Soon it began to be noised about that Maggie had invited 18 Negro soldiers to a dinner party. Those families whom she had served in the past decided to help her. One housewife gave her two turkeys; others donated various foods to add to the feast, but Maggie planned the affair and cooked the meal. It can be truly said that of many thousands of soldiers stationed nearby none had a more delicious or beautifully served dinner than did Maggie's 18 guests.

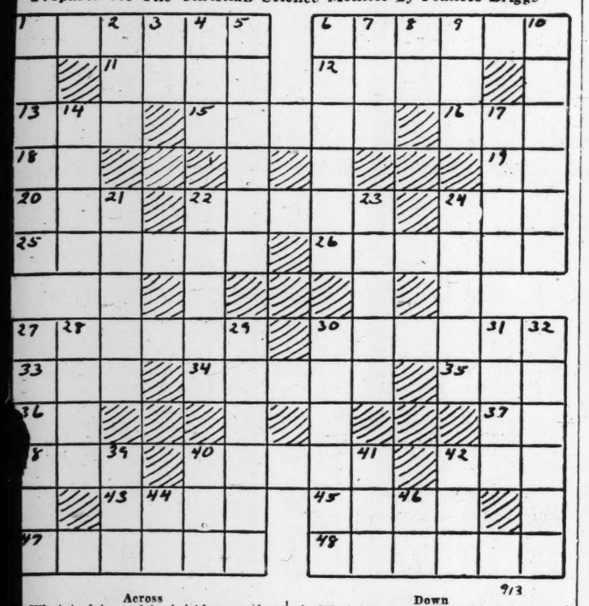
Little Sister

By Virginia Carman

I knew Mary was quite contrary
But here's another one.
He likes freezing, thinks storms pleasing
And weeps in the nice, warm sun.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What tool is used by bricklayers, plasterers, molders, etc.?
7—Where was Lord Beaverbrook born?
11—Person of distinguished valor is what?
13—What is a monitor lizard?
15—Who is follower of Falstaff in "Merry Wives of Windsor"?
17—What herb is cultivated in many lands for its aromatic seeds?
18—How many acts in Mozart's "Don Giovanni"?
19—Dutch (abbr.).
20—Within.
21—What is a large bird of Australia?
22—What American contralto was born in 1872?
23—What is plural of "leu"?
24—What is name of a city of Ohio?
25—What birds are associated with Elijah?
26—What is principal ingredient of a Welsh rabbit?
27—Pierpont was middle name of what American financier?
28—What is a moray?
29—What city in Illinois is noted for its watches?
30—Color.
31—Debtor (abbr.).
32—What prefix signifies "over again"?
33—What is a skein of yarn containing about 120 yards?
34—Four gills equal what (pl.)?
35—Writing tablet.
36—What is the black-throated diver?
37—Marietta College is in what State of U. S.?
38—What nymph of classical story was changed into a sunflower?
39—What plant has minute stinging hairs?

Down

1—What is a set of two objects arranged one behind the other?
2—What is the practical unit of electrical resistance?
3—You and I.
4—Epoch.
5—Where is the Covent Garden Theater?
6—Sitting Bull ambushed and defeated what American general?
7—Exist.
8—Symbol for natrium is what?
9—What is an emmet?
10—What Greek youth was renowned for his beauty?
14—What is a city of Arizona?
17—What is now Germany's second city?
21—What angel is made by Milton "regent of the sun"?
22—What did Moses Primrose barter for a gross of worthless spectacles?
23—What fabric resembles silk?
24—Who is hero of Kingsley's "Westward Ho"?
27—Who is wealthy Saxon thane in Scott's "Ivanhoe"?
28—Who was mother of Ares?
29—Who was "the lily maid of Astolat"?
30—Who said: "Who overcomes by force hath overcome but half his foe"?
31—In Greek mythology, who personifies one of mild and gentle winds?
32—What instrument would you use in diamond couching?
33—To practice diligently.
40—What is a Hawaiian food?
41—Pronoun.
42—What is a wicker vessel for catching fish, eels, lobsters, etc.?
44—Book of Haggai is in what division of Bible (abbr.)?
46—Neuter pronoun.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*No Sale*

By Le Pelley

THE BOYS ARE HAVING A SNOW BATTLE, BUT WE DON'T WANT TO PLAY THAT! WE'LL PLAY HOUSE
I'LL BUILD US A SNOW HOUSE, SUSIE
OH — POPPY — THIS IS WONDERFUL
HEY! YOU CAN'T WASTE THE SNOW BUILDING THIS HOUSE! WE NEED THE SNOW FOR OUR SNOW BATTLE!! HAVEN'T YOU HEARD OF PRIORITIES?
EVIDENTLY NOT!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Oh, Boy!*

By Rodgers

It was pretty dusty on the trip down, so today Mr. Simpson took the car to a garage and told the man to check the oil and tires, and then give it a real good scrubbing!
"And, I should do the same for you, I guess!" said the Boss, "Still, as we're going in the ocean every day, I suppose we can skip the soap and water baths for a while"
Oh boy!
I knew I was going to like Florida!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Whispers*

By The Hagers

A HERON BY THE RIVER STOOD JUST LIKE A STATUE MADE OF WOOD.
STOP! YOU CAN'T GO IN THERE! THE GLOP!
"WHERE SHALL WE FIND THE GLOP?" SAID I. "WE WANT PERMISSION TO PASS BY."
HE RAISED HIS WING AND WHISPERED, "SHISH! I'M LOOKING FOR A CERTAIN FISH.
THE GLOP I NEVER TRY TO SEE FOR HE'S A CROSSPATCH, THEY TELL ME."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Progress and Peace

Establishment of a brighter future depends on the general preparedness of a people to go a step forward. The failure of the Treaty of Versailles was due in part to the general unpreparedness for the task of establishing a permanent peace. Today we have had time to think over this treaty and watch its practical consequences. It is realized that World War One ushered in a new chapter of world history, something which could not be as clearly discerned in 1918 and 1919 as now.

We could observe the reactionary effect of retaliation, the result of the exercise in our complex century of the historic right of the victor over the vanquished. How the democratic system would work in former monarchies and subject countries was not yet known in 1919. It was believed that democracy was something which could be introduced ad libitum.

Today we also profit from the experience of the League of Nations, an experience indispensable for a future international superstructure. In short, we have watched many theoretic ideals working out in practice and these experiences are our valuable assets for a future peace conference. We have come down from theoretic idealism and are content with smaller improvements of political problems, and we have seen that we may get farther this way.

This is illustrated by the experiments Napoleon once made in Switzerland. The first attempt to establish the ideas of the French Revolution in the neighboring country was a failure; the idealistic theory was too far removed from the concrete needs of the people. This "Helvetic Republic"—a centralistic system—never became really established.

Napoleon recognized the mistake himself and introduced the so-called "Mediation Acts," returning to the cantons much of their original sovereignty. Although this constitution was better, being superimposed, it collapsed with Napoleon. The old régime was restored to a large extent, to be gradually leavened by more liberal thought from within the country. Switzerland needed 50 years of the impact of new thought and the reaction of the old to find its modern political form.

The Treaty of Versailles together with the organization of the League of Nations was the first attempt to put the democratic ideal, represented in Wilson's 14 points, into practice internationally. This first attempt was not less disappointing than the Helvetic Republic in Switzerland. The basis of democracy has been challenged and its citizens have been forced to revise their political ideas. If people have been shaken out of a democracy-by-routine to a spiritual alertness, this development is of great promise for world peace.

Make It a Dollar's Worth

The opening sentence of a column-long article by a New York financial writer illustrates an attitude which should be outgrown. "All taxes," he avers, "are inherently destructive."

Just now it may be admitted that a considerable portion of the taxes which an American business or individual pays will go into devices intended to be destructive to the military aggressors who are at large on the earth. This is for the taxpayer's defense. Other sums will go for a host of governmental functions, which the taxpayer may or may not appreciate but which in general are for his benefit.

In short, taxes are a payment for a service. They form the mode by which civilized men buy government. Sometimes they are obliged to pay too much for what they get; occasionally they get more than they pay for.

Taxes are destructive when they require an outlay out of proportion to the return or beyond the ability of the citizen to pay with reasonable reference to his other needs and activities.

But to assert that all taxes are destructive to business is comparable to declaring that all expenses are destructive. The implication would be that a business without expenses would be desirable; yet in practice a business without expenses would be no business, because it would have nothing to sell and nothing with which to produce. If consumers took the same attitude and reduced their expenditures to zero, business would have no market.

The test for taxes, as of any other business or personal outlays, is whether they buy the money's worth. Most Americans would like to see non-defense expenditures of Government reduced. But in so far as taxes buy defense, education, administration of justice, and other needful services, millions will count their tax receipts as evidence of a purchase well made.

Today's Incredible Tales

Reporters are strange people. Rumors are strange things. Extraordinary examples of both come to hand today. They deserve to be recorded as object lessons to the newspaper profession and to the public.

For the newspapers first. The Washington correspondent of a great and powerful London newspaper cabled the following description, as quoted in Newsweek, of the scene when President Roosevelt addressed Congress on December 8 (which most readers heard over their radios):

"A great cry for vengeance went up in the tapestried chamber of the House of Representatives. Where I was standing, on the floor of the House, behind the back row of congressmen, people clambered up on the rails and began shouting 'Death to the Japanese Devils' . . . Women were fainting in the gangways and falling on congressmen . . . Onto the rostrum walked the President of the United States . . . Women flung their hats in the air."

The other Washington correspondents credit that dispatch with first prize for fictionalized reporting.

And now for the public. There have come to this office from two sources this week the query: "Is Donald M. Nelson of the Negro race? It says he is in the current Book of Knowledge." Of course, it says nothing of the kind. The Book of Knowledge yearbook is alphabetical. N-e-l-son comes two names after N-e-g-ro. The section on Negro Achievement has a two-column heading. Four pages later, at the end of that section, come the names of Rear Admiral Percy Walker N-e-l-les and Donald N-e-l-son. To the hasty reader, they might seem to be listed under Negro Achievement. Actually, they are simply in alphabetical order.

Of such little things are big rumors made.

Moral: Vigilance and common sense.

No Politics in the Schools

School teachers should be chosen for their capacity as educators, not for their political connections. Because this is true, the rule in Boston, as in most other cities, is that the Superintendent of Schools shall have the authority to nominate teachers for appointment or promotion. The School Committee is supposed only to reject or approve his choices. The Superintendent is a trained educator; the Committeemen are elected officials. He is a non-political administrator; they have their political connections.

The School Committee has faithfully observed this hands-off rule for some years. It is therefore regrettable that Committeeman Michael J. Ward and certain of his colleagues have seen fit to break precedent and propose that three of their friends be appointed to new jobs in the physical education department. Whatever the candidates' merits, their appointment under such circumstances would set the pace for political raids on school positions.

Committeeman Ward may have a legitimate argument in contending that physical education activities in the schools might be broadened. That is a matter of policy the Committee can legitimately consider. But it should leave selection of personnel strictly alone. Superintendent Gould and Committeemen White and McDevitt have protested Mr. Ward's scheme on the ground that it is an invasion of the superintendent's authority and a threat to the established merit system. In this they are right and deserve public support.

Practical Youth

That peculiar effervescence regarded as "American Youth" often obscures from view the sturdy stuff beneath. The boys and girls of the United States are rising to meet the demands of the hour. From San Francisco comes report of their quiet enrollment, without urging, in defense auxiliaries, to be directed by the local Civilian Defense Council. They needed no such fanatical propaganda as that required to inaugurate the Hitler youth movement.

They will make themselves useful as house-to-house collectors of waste metal, paper and so forth; possibly as salesmen of defense bonds, or as trained messengers in an emergency.

Already enlisted in defense work before the declaration of war, school children of Dallas, Texas, have been training as the Junior Fire Prevention Council. It is estimated their clean-up efforts in places where rubbish is liable to accumulate, have reduced the city's fire rate by 50 per cent, within the past ten months. Just another sidelight on modern youth.

Our Readers Say—

Today's Needs: Planes and Munitions, Not Men

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent Associated Press dispatch Senator Tydings is credited with the statement that we will need an army of eight million men to assure victory. I think such an estimate is entirely too large and that if we put eight million men under arms we would be doing the country a great injustice and only impede our war effort.

This war is one of machines. The day of the pack-carrying, marching, foot soldier is gone and the sooner we recognize it the better. What we need is planes and more planes; tanks and other armed units to be used in the field. The whole Far Eastern situation depends upon the speed with which we can get equipment to the soldiers already in the field.

China presents the greatest danger to Japan, and if we can send mechanized units and other equipment for the Chinese army, China would willingly supply at least five million men, many of whom would be seasoned veterans; heroes of many a hard-fought battle with the Japanese; heroes who fought against tremendous odds and with the poorest of equipment.

We must be prepared to engage Hitler's forces in North Africa and the Near East. In both these places Hitler will have to transport his troops and materials long distances and the probability is very great that he will send only mechanized units and air power. The battles promise to be clashes between such units. The other great front against Hitler is in Russia. Millions of foot soldiers are already carrying on there against mechanized equipment. Our job is to supply them with the machines of war and the sooner we get them there the better.

The men who would go into an army of eight million men would be of much greater service in the factories and on the farms of America producing food and equipment for the armed forces of the United States. It is in the factories and on the farms of America that the war will be won or lost and our main duty is to see that it is won there. The War Department has plans to build the army up to nearly four million men. It is going to take a lot of equipment to outfit and train an army of that size and it is even questionable whether we would need one that large.

CLARENCE ARMSTRONG
Baltimore, Md.

"Czech Revenge"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

What a perfect example of living the Golden Rule was described in "Czech 'Revenge' on Canadian Soil." These Czechs explained why they sent implements, clothing, grain to German refugees in Canada.

How encouraging it is to see more and more expressions of human kindness, in news items and stories on the war and its peoples. Even though multitudes of weapons and war implements seem necessary to defeat aggression now, the paramount issue—a higher morality—must always be kept before one. A noted columnist recently said that hatred would never win the war. The hatred expressed by some today must be exchanged for a right understanding of good. Right guidance is assuredly the great need of the moment and this can never come when clouded by hatred.

Thank you for the continuous stream of dependable news the Monitor gives us, also for the intelligent analysis of the current issues presented in the editorials. Thank you also for the always interesting and diverse Wide Horizon columns.

C. K. T.
Great Falls, Mont.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

It's Victory We're Working For

VOICE OF THOSE IN AUTHORITY
WE MUST EXPECT MORE DEFEATS
LET'S CUT THAT KIND OF TALK—
WE CAN TAKE A DEFEAT BUT WE'LL WIN SOONER BY EXPECTING AND PLANNING FOR VICTORY
L.F. VAN ZELM

The Rise and Fall of Axis' Suns

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I make no prophecy, I make no guess, as to how long the fighting will last. It will be some fight. But I have a thought-out confidence that we shall win the triple war. The bases of that confidence are much more solid, much more reliable, much more fit to endure than wistful thinking. They are as follows:

1. We are a united people. Among the vaunted Nazi assets was the Berlin Psychological Academy. The leader, 'twas said, had gathered about him the most remarkable group of remarkable psychological experts that had ever been assembled. Every plan was submitted to them, and they gave advice—expertissimo advice—on the precise effect which the execution of any plan would have upon the minds of the German people, and also upon the minds of the people in other countries.

The epic episode at Pearl Harbor was the most colossal psychological blunder in the recorded history of mankind.

2. We are a resourceful people. We have immense quantities of raw materials; we have immense plants, well equipped and well organized; we have millions of free men of brawn and skill who work with their hands and brains. True it is that Hitler has millions of men working for him, but they are slaves. The members of American labor unions who work with their hands and brains are today almost to a man keen—very keen—to show, and to show clearly, that the productive capacity of free labor is far greater than the productive capacity of slave labor. And, moreover (and this may prove to be very important), we have a large number of hard-thinking, long-headed, shrewd men with the Yankee flair for invention who will produce (perhaps have already produced) some devices which when put in action will make the Axis wonder where such things came from.

We have the raw materials; we have the plants; we have the money; we have the men; we have or shall have the inventions; and (put the emphasis on the "and") we have the courage.

The combination of all those resources will forge a colossal battering ram which will smash the Axis. "Smash" is the word. Nothing else but.

When the Axis started a mechanized war, they walked right up the American alley.

3. We are a people with a sense of humor. Few Germans in Germany have a sense of humor. But most Americans have it—have plenty. We have an eye for the funny side of things. We relish a good joke even when it is on us. A sense of humor is a wonderful shock absorber. Bring on your reverses, you Axis. We'll take them. We'll grin and bear it. We shall bear it because we shall grin.

If a man has a sense of humor, you may get him down but you cannot put him out.

Hitler's sun has passed its meridian. The legend of his "all-wise" leadership, of invincibility, no longer has its magnetic drawing power. He missed the boat in June, 1940. Russia has taught him that, however crushing may be the tactics of a bully toward small nations, the success of such tactics against a large nation is something different. But even if his sun sinks below the horizon, that will not be the end of our troubles.

The root of evil goes much deeper. It goes down to Bismarck's "Blood and Iron." If Hitler is purged in his turn, power in Germany will be seized by the army caste, and that caste just cannot comprehend the fundamental American ideal of "Live and let live" to be applied among nations as well as among citizens.

As for the Japanese. They now are loudly crowing, announcing the Rising Sun. But night always follows day. Night awaits them, and the night will be black.

CIVIS AMERICANUS SUM
Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass.

North . . South . . East . . West

Shifting Responsibilities

By Frank L. Perrin

It is just as natural, and just as human as anything one can imagine, to shift the blame and responsibility for failure to the door of the other fellow. With becoming modesty one generously declines to claim, or even accept credit for some actual and worthwhile accomplishment. We remember, when congratulations are offered, that virtue, according to the maxim in the old-time copy book, is its own reward. Even with this assurance we are never slow in taking, modestly and blushingly, whatever emoluments in the form of self-satisfaction may accrue from the voluntary exchange of effort for results.

But when things go amiss, and when, as in the early days and weeks of undeclared war which burst upon the Western World so suddenly at Pearl Harbor and on Wake Island, we are quick, and peculiarly adept, in placing the responsibility for obvious and inexcusable blunders and errors of judgment squarely upon the shoulders of those who, because of voluntary or enforced propinquity, or of some actual or implied obligation, are caught without a convincing alibi or pleadable disclaimer.

One need not urge the withholding of whatever censure or reprehension those in authority may find to be due in the case of those accused of dereliction in the tragedy which fell upon the people and ships at Pearl Harbor, even while admitting that the false sense of security and remoteness which resulted in a lack of alertness there was but the reflection of the smugness and unawareness instilled into the thinking of millions of the home-land people from coast to coast.

* * *

The fact should not be concealed or the truth forgotten. Entirely apart from the organized effort to convince the American people of the folly of preparedness and the certainty of their complete isolation, there had persisted, even in the estimation of those who believed themselves entirely free from bias and conscious of their own loyalty, the cherished hope and persuasive conviction that the warnings of impending danger were prompted by hysteria or inspired by those whose secret ambition it was to gradually insinuate the country into war as an ally of England.

It is explainable, such being the prevalent, though not the unanimous opinion of the people of the United States, that the undisclosed and now admittedly selfish thought persisted that business might be carried on as usual. Those who sought to obtain new automobiles while the armed forces, in training camps, on the oceans, and at the air bases waited for guns and ships and airplanes, made it both convenient and profitable for those best prepared to supply such necessaries to postpone their full production until a more convenient and more profitable time.

These are facts which we must all face. It is easy to disclaim any subversive or disloyal purpose or intent, and most of us may absolve ourselves, to ourselves, by such sincere pleas in avoidance. But as we insist that those admittedly or confessedly at fault be required to suffer popular condemnation, we should not fail to realize that alertness was not observed at home. Yet, as we accept this indictment, we measurably accept a responsibility which we would prefer to shirk. The temptation is to forget that neither in civil or political life, nor in positions of trust in the defense of our cherished freedom, can we reasonably expect those charged with the duty of service to be more loyal, more alert both spiritually and mentally, than those whom they look to for their inspiration and their warrant of authority.

* * *

We need look backward no more than a few weeks to realize how imperfectly and inadequately our boasted democracy was functioning in a world desperately determined to attack and, if possible, destroy it. It was quite generally agreed that there is truth in the maxim: In union there is strength. But many seemed to believe that the Americas were strong enough to protect themselves even while indulging in what it was hoped was a more or less innocuous excursion into disunion and dissension.

In a political or social structure thus conceived and inhabited, there are, unavoidably, insecure and vulnerable compartments. Basically, the foundations and superstructure are both strong and enduring. But the whole, after all, is no stronger than its weakest unit, just as a chain is no stronger than its weakest link.

So we come to the point where we must measure at least in some important aspects, on that day upon which war descended upon the Pacific, our own unalert and somewhat divided national thought, by the same gauge which we insist upon applying to the men and boys in Pearl Harbor.

The Wide Horizon

"The Little Brown Brother"

By H. A. Burgers

From an address before the Commonwealth Club, San Francisco

The years of World War One brought prosperity to the Philippine Islands which was evidenced in the construction of new and better roads, schools and Government buildings. . . . War demand for sugar made for the establishment of large sugar mills on the islands of Negros and Luzon.

The aftermath brought some sharp reverses in 1921, which gave a jolt to the unbounded optimism which is such a general trait of the Filipino character. But America was headed for a period of unparalleled prosperity and the Islands soon followed in her wake. New industries were being developed. Desire for higher education—always an outstanding ambition among the young people—was being satisfied. . . .

By 1928 the Americans in the Government service had mostly been replaced by Filipinos, but the indelible imprint of Americanism had become a part of the way of life in the Islands. American humor, love of sport, ideas of publicity, and slang, all were reflected in Filipino newspapers and magazines printed in English and, unbelievable as it may sound, there had been created in the short period of three decades the third largest group of English-speaking people in the world. Gone were the days when Filipinos thought of themselves as Visayans, Tagalogs, Ilocanos, and other ethnological groups without a common language. . . .

* * *

As a natural consequence the campaign for political independence gained momentum. The independence question had two aspects—one sentimental and the other economic. . . .

And the Independence Bill, kicked around as it was before it became law—what a shining document it has turned out to be! Because of this document there is a Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the Philippines today, there is a trained conscript army of Filipino soldiers fighting shoulder to shoulder with our own forces, and there is not a single Filipino who need doubt that he is defending his own liberty, his own Bill of Rights, and his own way of life. . . .

The expansion of the gold-mining industry during the last ten years was responsible for lessening to a very large degree the effects of our own depression. . . .

The Philippines were at peace with the world. In Italy and in Germany ships were being built to augment the Philippine merchant fleet.

Over this happy land flew two flags—the Stars and Stripes above and the flag of the Commonwealth beneath. Uncle Sam was the strong protector. The island fortress of Corregidor guarding Manila Bay was impregnable. Childlike trust in our strength and invulnerability was everywhere openly acknowledged. Who but Uncle Sam could build Clipper ships that spanned the wide Pacific in five short days? And who but Uncle Sam owned the islets of Midway, Wake, and Guam which made the flights possible?

Few paid much attention to the rumblings of war across the China Sea. . . .

* * *

Brave Filipinos! That bravery and calm composure which I have seen manifested when earthquakes shook their cities, or in the plant when dangerous tasks had to be fulfilled, will give them needed courage in this hour. . . .

The Philippines are the front-line trenches in this battle for democracy. The trenches in the rear are right here, right where your factories are at work and your children at play. Do not be deluded for one moment into thinking that we are fighting merely to avenge America for the treachery we suffered on December 7.

Japan . . . seeks domination over the vast resources of the entire Orient—not merely the Philippines or the Dutch East Indies or the Federated Malay States, but the whole vast territory of islands and peninsulas between the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean. . . . Over the hundred million people engaged in the production of the enormous quantities of raw material on which our industries depend: rubber, tin, chromium, manganese. Turn these resources and the rich oilfields of Borneo and Sumatra over to them and what may we expect? Would these resources be used as they have been, for the manufacture of peaceful articles of commerce? Would Christian ideals of fair play among men remain the basis of world trade? You know the answers as well as I do. . . .

Reverses may come, strongholds which stand four-square today may crumble, but the spirit of the freedom-loving Filipino will live on. Without security to their way of life we cannot expect to maintain our own way of life.

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